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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN BUSINESS ADVANCED one step further toward permanent establishment and success in China, when a cablegram was received on Tuesday from Carl L. Seitz, a member of the executive committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, announcing that the Federal Incorporation Bill had passed the House of Representatives with the tax exemption clause intact. This achievement is the result of the combined efforts of the American communities of China, lead by the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Association of China and the Far Eastern Bar Association. Although the measure had been contemplated for several years, the immediate impetus for the legislation was given when the Hongkong Ordinances were so amended as to make it impossible for persons of American nationality to be directors of firms incorporated under British law. Several of the largest American firms in China were at that time operating under British charters, which were more advantageous than those of the American states and territories. American business in China because of corporation income and excess profits taxes had been operating at a distinct disadvantage due to an increased overhead cost that was not required of the firms of other nationals.

THE direct campaign for the measure was begun last spring when seventeen delegates from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce were sent to the national convention of the Foreign Trade Council of the United States at San Francisco to present claims in its favor. The projected legislation met with the approval of the foreign trade body and a movement, fostered by the chambers of commerce of the Pacific Coast, was begun to obtain the support of all American chambers of commerce and other business bodies

in the nation. This was supplemented by letters and copies of the proposed bill from Shanghai. During the past summer Hon. Leonidas C. Dyer, author of the bill and its sponsor in the House of Representatives, visited China and held hearings in Shanghai for the measure. Later in the fall H. H. Arnold, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; J. B. Powell, honorary secretary of the body; and Carl L. Seitz, a member of the executive committee, went to the United States, where they appeared before the House committee considering the legislation and addressed commercial bodies of the various large cities in its behalf. That the combined efforts of the men at work have been successful is evident. It has been an uphill fight but one that at all times has had the unqualified support of all Americans both in the business and professional world.

WHILE the measure has yet to weather the consideration of the Senate, it is believed that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the approval of that body. When the bill becomes a law it will be the first recognition by the United States government of American foreign trade in the Far East. It will also be a great asset to the foreign trade of the nation all over the world—a measure ranking next to the establishing of the Shipping Board. Federal incorporation of American companies in China releases them from mere state issues and places them in the position of organizations which have the backing of the law and financial interests of the nation as a whole. It increases their influence, places them on a firm footing and gives them the reassurance that their own people are behind them. In a financial way it removes the obstacles of taxation and does away with the handicap which has caused them to lag behind the other firms. They are now placed on the scratch of competition. Greater responsibility will also be placed upon the firms coming under the new measure as they will be direct representatives of their home land and their conduct will mean even more to the building up or tearing down of American prestige.

PROPAGANDA HAS ITS uses and abuses. In no other age of the world's history has propaganda come to such universal use as in the present day. Every nation, every corporation, every individual, every association having some object to attain opens its own department and floods its territory with propaganda. The power of propaganda rightly used is unlimited. In many instances, however, aimed as it may be for humanitarian and wholly altruistic motives, propaganda may act as a two edged sword. The latest instance of publicity gone astray is that of the campaign in the United States for famine relief in China. The war has left the people of America probably the greatest givers in the world to the relief of suffering humanity. It has given them a world wide sympathy with the unfortunate and the downtrodden, but this sympathy is often unwittingly directed in channels undesireable for the cause at hand. In their enthusiasm over relief work in China many of the advertisements published in the United States for famine relief purposes are overstepping the needed bounds—they are giving an impression which is exaggerated, to say the least, of the conditions in this Far Eastern Republic and are leading the people of the North America to believe that practically all of the nation of China is affected by the great scourge of the famine. In order to make a strong appeal for funds, those friends of this Oriental nation are at the same time heightening an impression that has been growing in the United States for years—an impression that China is a nation of continuous plagues, famine, pestilences, political disorders and guerilla warfare. Even those persons who are in actual touch with the country through friends or relatives residing in the nation are often led astray by news reports. During the summer of 1920, when the Anfu party was battling for its position in North China the American press was carrying lengthy articles regarding the movements and it would have been difficult to have convinced many abroad that foreigners were not in danger of their lives during the progress of the short and uneventful battles. Continually reports are circulated in the press of the Western nations that a city or so has been looted by soldiery and is in flames, or that the military forces of the North are battling with those of the South. Not being familiar with a type of battle which may last five days without a single soldier being wounded, the people of the West are unable to reconcile the impression that the Chinese are as a people lovers of peace and yet their country is continually embroiled in internal strifes.

NOW the famine is adding its toll of public opinion and discouraging many commercial and other interests from taking the great trade possibilities of the nation of China in the serious light they deserve. The press—well intentioned as it is undoubtedly—is carrying advertisements depicting the most acute examples of the famine stricken populace and news stories that grow more grewsome and depressing as they increase. There is no question but that every measure for relief should be given to the famine stricken districts of China but these same measures must not in giving the relief of the moment injure the credit of the Republic abroad and cause her commerce and trade to suffer. There can be little confidence in the financial ability of a nation whose populace is

continually being visited by natural and avoidable plagues, and whose government is continually pauperized. The more modern countries of the world are not subject to such sufferings because they have the means of avoiding them, while China makes no provisions in the time of plenty for the lean years that come with almost calendar regularity in the form of floods, bad crops and physical plagues. Confidence means credit and too enthusiastic propaganda regarding the suffering of China reduces confidence and pictures her as a medieval country, living in the midst of an ancient squalor and filth. An impression of the entire Chinese nation will be gained from those pictures of refugees with pinched faces and drooping eyes—an impression that will not be relieved by any mingling with the more advanced elements of the nation. It will be difficult to sell to the American public anything that can be traced directly to a disease ridden country such as China is supposed to be by many. An excellent example has been given of this in a case, that might have otherwise been ludicrous, of a successful boycott on Chinese eggs along the Northern Pacific Coast in which the main weapon was that Chinese hens were raised and permitted to lay in the filth of centuries. Every great happening has its two sides and it will be disillusioning to the Americans when they hear—and we hope that they will never hear—the attitude that the majority of Chinese have taken toward the famine.

IN connection with the American funds being contributed toward famine relief and those of other of the Western nations, many of which will arrive too late for the present situation, it is to be hoped that each dollar with be used wisely in a way that will make future famines in the regions now affected impossible. A step in this direction has been taken by some of the organizations in the building of roads, but these are of short length and confined to certain sections. Preventive measures should be considered on a parity with relief projects. Cold blooded as it may seem, the present funds advanced will be money wasted if they do not in some way insure the population of the striken provinces against recurrences in the future. China cannot expect the remainder of the world to give alms continually for the relief of sections of her population unless something is done within the country to improve the underlying conditions that make the benevolence necessary. If the nation continues with her floods, her famines, her disease plagues, she will soon bear the same status internationally that the begrimed beggars, who whine piteously on the streets of her cities, do domestically. India was once before the public in her starvation but measures were taken to make her self-supporting. Bad news travels faster than commendable information and the nation of China will be a victim of a reflex of benevolent propaganda unless something is done from within. Stories of greed and graft in the midst of starvation are running riot everywhere that native Chinese are connected with famine relief and these stories cannot always be contained within the borders of the nation. The foreigners are the only ones looked upon as real agencies of relief. Soon the already growing impression that China is a weak-kneed, vacillating nation, unable to direct her own internal affairs, will have reached a climax enabling ambitious foreign powers to work their will with the sympathy of the remainder of the world. Altruistic as the world may seem today, the adage, "the Lord helps those who help themselves," still expresses the working code of the majority.

THE MOST IMPORTANT political news from the southwestern provinces since the beginning of the New Year is the fall of General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, and his disappearance as a political factor of the Canton government. He left Yunnan on February 9, having failed to find funds to meet arrears of his soldiers' pay, and is now staying in Annam with his family. To all intents and purposes, General Tang is politically dead. General Ku Ping-chin, one of his division commanders, has apparently taken his place and is at present the man of the hour in that province. At one time it was thought that Tang Chi-yao, the strongest leader of the Canton government, would never fall, had the prospect of becoming the greatest man of China and might be the next president of the country. He marched to Szechuen with his soldiers in all military splendor, took city after city of that almost impenetrable province without meeting any resistance, defeated all the troops that were sent against him like, to use a common Chinese saying, "splitting a bamboo," finally occupied a large portion of the Szechuen territory, and dreamed the beautiful dream of marching his men down to Hupeh and Kiangsi after having subjuated Szechuen, of capturing Peking when all the provinces are under his rule, and of proclamining himself president of China. Before his dream was half over, he was driven out of Szechuen. In the midst of making his plans to carry out his original ambition there came the Chinese, or lunar New Year, when those who fought under him demanded that they be given their back pay. In order to meet their wishes, he started negotiations with a foreign capitalist for a loan giving the mining property of Yunnan as security concession. He did not succeed in getting the needed money. In consequence, one of his seven divisions mutined and looted, while the other divisions showed their determination to do the

same. At once he wired to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, of Canton, for financial aid, but no funds were forthcoming. If he had lingered a little longer he might have lost his life and all of his personal property. He fled at once to a foreign country for protection. Thus ends the political career of one of the strong leaders of the opposition government.

THE unexpected loss of power by Tang Chi-yao, whom a great Chinese scholar Liang Chi-chiao, proclaimed to be the strong man of China, should serve a lesson to militarists in general, and teach the Chinese public a way of dealing with them. The lesson to the militarist is that no matter how strong he may be he cannot last long and cannot continuously hold his position with the aid of intrigues. It would be well for General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, and General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, to take a look into the future and devote more time to public welfare and less time to personal gain. Founded upon the support of the populace, their power will remain, and if they go against the people, they are bound to fall as Tang Chi-yao has fallen. The lesson to the public is that if the people can devise good means to starve the militarists financially, the latter will crumble away in no time. It is the lack of money which has compelled Tang to flee for life. If other military governors are likewise unable to find the wherewithal to pay their soldiers, they will also have to go. Most of the soldiers in China have not been paid for five or ten months, and a little tightening of the public purse strings will, it is true, produce a frightful state of affairs, namely, mutinies and looting but at the same time will remove the military menace. Soldiers are powerful in China today, but money is even more powerful. Once having realized this fact, the people, the possessors of money, should not find it difficult to reduce the power to the minimum. Thus the fall of the mighty militarist, Tang Chi-yao, teaches two useful lessons.

THE PRESENT REACTIONARY government in the southwestern provinces has not yet given up the hope of recovering a share of the customs surplus revenue which the Diplomatic Body previously granted to it and which has been withheld after the dissolution of the first opposition administration at Canton by Chen Chun-hsun and Lu Yung-ting, both of whom have resumed allegiance to Peking. It has sent its representative, Kuo Tai-chi, former English secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, to the Northern capital to interview various foreign ministers with the object of persuading them to reconsider their attitude and continue the grant of the monthly customs surplus. The leading legations in Peking have made up their mind not to change their decision, and Mr. Kuo will have a hard task before him. If he fails to secure what he has been commissioned to obtain it is not his lack of tactics and diplomatic ability which is responsible for it, but the circumstances that are against the reconsideration of the attitude by the Dipolmatic Body towards the question. The fall of Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, who is popularly believed to be a strong supporter of the second Southern government, will further influence the leading legations to desist from complying with its request. Several foreign ministers in Peking point out the fact that the power of the second Southern government does not go beyond the province of Kwangtung now that Tang is no longer in control of Yunnan and that even in the province of Kwangtung political dissensions are noticeable, threatening to rupture even the semblance of an administration. Furthermore, General Chen Chung-ming, Military Governor of Kwangtung, it is learned in Peking, does not heartily agree with Sun's policy of convening the old Parliament at Canton and they cannot remain on harmonious terms for any length of time. Their difference of views may result in the termination of the second Southern government. That is perhaps why the Diplomatic Body does not incline to consider the appeal from the South for the continuation of the grant of the customs surplus favorably.

ONE of the motives which prompted the Diplomatic Body to make the grant to the South of the customs surplus in the first place, it is now believed, was the desire to terminate the civil strife in China as soon as possible. Several million taels a month to the opposition government, it was estimated, should be sufficient to enable it to make the necessary preparations for a fight with the North to a finish, and this would shorten the period of the present chaotic condition. Instead of using the money thus obtained for military purposes, leaders of the Canton government employed it for personal purposes and in consequence there was every possibility of enriching themselves whereas the Northern government was deprived of a portion of its monthly income and the necessary union of the nation was rendered more difficult. The first Southern government, some of the foreign diplomats in Peking must have reasoned, was comparatively strong, and yet it was unable to make good use of the customs surplus granted for a cause, and the second Southern government, which is much weaker and less representative, is in a weaker position to help carry out what the Diplomatic Body might have had in mind. Therefore, there is no hope the South will get what it desires. If the South tries to seize the customs, as once it

threatened, it will make its cause less popular with foreigners, according to the views prevailing diplomatic circles in the Capital. Being in this awkward predicament, the South may be more ready to consider overtures from the North if reasonable terms are offered for a national union. The time is particularly favorable for peace negotiations in view of the fact that the military leaders of the opposition government, like General Chen Chung-ming of Kwangtung and General Ku Ping-chin, of Yunnan, are not so obstinate as their predecessors and appear to be more conscious of the necessity to bring about an early unification of the country which has suffered sufficiently from the continuous internal strife.

The Astronomical Instruments of Peking

BY A. H. ROWBOTHAM

THE return of bronze astronomical instruments of Peking—mentioned in the Press a few days ago—closes another chapter in the interesting history of the old Observatory in the capital. It will be remembered that these pieces were stolen by the Germans in 1900 and carried off to Berlin, in spite of the protests of General Chaffee, the American commander, and other friends. Since then they have been reposing in the gardens of Potsdam, in the palace of the ruler whose famous "Hun" speech, delivered to his troops about to start on this same China expedition, has so justly been turned against him. Lovers of China and of justice read with great satisfaction that the Treaty of Versailles was to contain an article in accordance with which: (according to the text of the Treaty)

> "Germany undertakes to restore to China within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty all the astronomical instruments which her troops in 1900-1901 carried away from China, and to defray all expenses incurred in effecting such restoration, including the expenses of dismounting, packing, transporting insurance and installation in Peking." (Part IV Sec. 2. Art, 131.).

The instrument, have been duly returned and are now awaiting the building of a hall which is to be erected for them. They include:

One celestial globe, 6 feet in diameter
One azimuth horizon
One sextant.
(all made under the direction of Father Verbiest in 1673)
One "san ch'en." (made during Chien Lung's reign)
One large planetary sphere. (made in the 13th. century by the famous astronomer, Kou Shou Ching)

To lovers of history the old Observatory in Peking is one of the most fascinating spots in that city of many interesting places. Established during the sixteenth year of Kublai Khan's reign it stood exactly at the southeast corner of his famous city of Cambaluc, the city so well known to all readers of Marco Polo's book.

The Chinese have studied the heavens for thousands of years. The *Shu King* states that 2000 years before the present era they had determined the seasons by means of four stars. The same book records an eclipse in the year 2155 B. C., which has been verified by modern scholars, and whether it is true or not—as some say—that the Chinese founded the first observatory it is certain that the building in Peking is one of the most ancient of its kind in the world. The Arabs seem to have had a great deal to do with the development of this branch of knowledge in China just as they did in Europe. At any rate the Observatory was for centuries in the hands of Mohammedans. By the seventeenth century, however, the old books which they possessed had become out of date, their work was permeated with errors and their knowledge turned to ignorance.

It is disappointing to find that Chinese astronomy—in spite of its long record—has never been a science, in the sense that we understand the term in the West. It has resulted merely in the practice of observation and the accumulation of isolated facts. The chief and almost the only reason for studying the heavens was for the compilation of the Imperial calendar. But this was a most important document. Its publication was attended by the most solemn ceremonies. The first copies were distributed by the emperor himself to the chief ministers of the Court who received it on their knees. Wrapped in imperial yellow cloth it was despatched throughout the empire, to Mongol adherents or tributary kings, and a refusal to receive it was tantamount to a declaration of war. Few books have had such a wide circulation. Not a marriage or event of any importance in even the smallest family was consummated without consulting it. In short, it was the official program of the empire.

One of the most interesting periods in the history of the Observatory—from the standpoint of the foreigner—was the Jesuit regime of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the year 1628 the emperor, acting probably under the advice of influential Christian converts at court, called in the Jesuit fathers to bring about reforms in the calendar. As has been pointed out this was an important piece of work and the post of Director of the Bureau which had charge of the task—the "ch'in t'ien chien"—was a high official position. When the Jesuits were summoned to this work they considered that Providence had put into their hands a strong weapon to use in defense of the propogation of their faith and subsequent events proved that they were correct. A Swiss, Jean Terrenz by name, a scholar of considerable European reputation, was first put in charge. He died within a year, however, and was succeeded by Father de Ursis and later by Father Jacques Rho, an Italian, and Adam Schall, a German Jesuit, the latter was one of the most brilliant and most influential of the Catholic priests who served the Court at Peking during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He was placed at the head of the bureau in 1634 after a contest with the Mohammedan astronomers in which the latter failed dismally to calculate the exact time at which "the dragon would eat the moon" (to use the phraseology of native superstition). This, of course, brought on the foreign scholars the enmity and jealousy of the men they superseded. Scores of pamphlets appeared, filled with bitter invective against the foreigners, their methods and their religion. These had little effect, however, for Schall and his colleagues continued in high favor with the last of the Ming emperors and the first of the Manchu rulers, Shun Chih. On the death of the latter the empire was governed for a time by regents, ruling for the young K'ang Hsi. The old gang obtained possession of the Astronomical Bureau and,

led by their head man, Yang Kuang-hsien, they started a violent persecution of the Christian cause. The Jesuits in the provinces were exiled to Macao and Schall was, in 1665, seized and thrown into prison. After months in a loathsome dungeon the aged missionary was dragged before a court and sentenced to the horrible punishment of death by slicing. Fortunately, however, a terrific earthquake intervened, destroying hundreds of lives in the capital and causes terror to everyone. Schall was finally released only to die a few months later.

When K'ang Hsi took up the reins of government the Jesuits were restored to favor and Ferdinand Verbiest, a Belgian priest, was made head of the Bureau. It was this missionary who was responsible for the beautiful instruments three of which are to be seen on the observatory wall today. These were made in 1673 and are probably copies of older Chinese models, except that the circles are divided into 360 degrees instead of 365 as were the old ones.

During the interim the Mohammedans had gone back to their old inaccurate tables and the Jesuits had little difficulty in exposing their mistakes. At this time we find Father Maghalaens working all night to perfect an instrument whereby Verbiest could gauge the height of the sun. The latter performed this operation to the satisfaction of the great crowd of officials who sat in judgment on him and he was then given the task of correcting the calendar. The arch-enemy of the Jesuits, Yang, was loaded with chains and marched off to exile and from that time until the end of Chien Lung's reign—more than a hundred years—the foreign priests had charge of the Observatory. After Chien Lung's time the Catholics where persecuted and lost their position at Court but we find a Jesuit on the Board of Astronomy as late as 1822.

At the present time the Observatory is but a ghost of its former self. The calendar is still issued each year but since the days of the Empress Dowager all the elements of astrological superstition have been eliminated. The instruments are nothing more than curiosities—very beautiful works of art with their dragon carvings and wonderful workmanship, worthy of the admiration of the many who visit them. On the wall, which adjoins the wall of the city, there are five pieces, a quadrant, a zodiacal sphere and an equatorial sphere (all made by Verbiest), a celestial sphere made to replace the large one taken by the Germans and a handsome armillary sphere or altitude azimuth presented to K'ang Hsi by Louis XIV in the seventeenth century. In the courtyard below there is a gnomon and a large instrument known as an astrolabe which is supposed to have been made for Kublai Khan by the famous Cantonese astronomer in the thirteenth century. In workmanship this is probably the most beautiful of all the instruments. There is also, in the reception room, two curious old bronze water clocks of the Sung dynasty.

As a scientific institution the Observatory is unworthy of consideration. Even the Jesuit scholars —who translated into Chinese many European books on astronomy—seem to have been ignorant of some of the great astronomical discoveries of their time. Today the observatory possesses the usual instruments of a small meteorological station, barometers, wind gauges, etc., but when a modern scientific instrument is required it has to be borrowed from a government school near by. With the elimination of the Imperial calendar as a dominant factor in the social life of the nation the old Observatory has become a relic of the past. But it a has most fascinating past and this little group of buildings in the southeastern corner of the capital the city hold—at any rate in spirit—much that is attractive to the student of history.

Bolshevism in China

BY C. F. REMER

DURING the days of student power in China in the spring of 1919 an occasional voice was raised to declare that the Chinese student movement was but one of the many world manifestations of Bolshevism. During the autumn of 1919, it was reported that the military governor of Hupeh had taken steps against the students of Wuchang and Hangchow because of the bolshevik nature of their propaganda. During the past autumn the Russians have been attempting to get trade opened between their country and China, just as they have been trying to make trade easier between Russia and other Western countries. At the same time, China has taken steps to deal with the problem presented by the Russians within her border. Both of these sets of negotiations, those over Russian trade and those over Russians in China, have brought out statements in reputable newspapers that China has a touch of bolshevism about her. How much truth is there behind such statements?

We shall have come near to our answer if we can get a satisfactory statement of the nature of bolshevism. Like the words "democracy," "civilization," "materialism," "bolshevism," has a way of eluding any precise statement. To some people any movement against the particular government of a particular country is bolshevism. An example will show that such a definition is not sensible. The Irish and the Koreans are, to a greater or less degree, in rebellion against their governments. Within the last few months the Greeks have recalled their king, making what was practically a revolutionary change in their government. There is, in India, a movement against any cooperation with the British or the British government on the part of the Indians. These movements have this element, that they are working for, or have produced, certain changes, in some cases revolutionary changes, in the government of particular countries; yet it would be absurd to call them all bolshevik movements. Bolshevism is a movement that hopes to bring about certain very definite changes in government, but not every movement that aims to bring about changes in government can be so labelled.

It is also true that Bolshevism must be distinguished from Russian trade and from Russian influence in the world, in general and the Far East in particular. Russia has in the past desired certain things in Asia. She worked for them and, when her desires were blocked, she fought for them. During these years of Russian relations with the Far Eastern nations Russian influence has been important, but it would not either accurate or helpful in explaining things to look upon Russian expansion as the spread of Tsarism in all the countries with whom Russia had relations. Both China and Japan were forced to deal with the Russia they found. Their relations may be looked upon as an attempt to deal with a persistent Russian desire to expand. China has dealt with Western countries for centuries, yet nationalism does not seem to have made much headway in China. So today with Chinese-Japanese relations, China is forced to deal with Japan as she finds her, that is, with a nation of strong imperialistic ideas. Yet no

one seems to fear that China is going to become wildly imperialistic. All of these various "isms" of other peoples have not to this day made more than a superficial impression upon China. It may, therefore, be confidently said that China may deal with, and trade with, Bolshevik Russia without its being at all true that Bolshevism is making headway in China. Bolshevik Russia need not make China bolshevik any more than imperialistic Japan need make China imperialistic.

Bolshevism, then, is not the same thing as revolution or agitation against the government, nor is it the same thing as Russian influence. It is a particular sort of government that is the practical application of certain economic theories of those socialists who are the followers of Karl Marx and who call themselves "scientific" socialists. Anyone who will read on the same evening the Communist Manifesto issued by Marx and Engels in 1848 and the Constitution of the Federated Soviet Republic of Russia, with the statement of the rights and duties of the working class set forth by the same Republic, will be entirely convinced of the fact that Bolshevism is the concrete expression of the ideas of the Marxian socialist. This takes us half way to an understanding of what Bolshevism is, and the next question becomes, "What are the chief points in the theories of the Marxian socialists?".

To answer this question, we may disregard the Marxian analysis of history and the Marxian program for bringing in the form of government desired by the "scientific" socialists. They are not the heart of the matter. What the Marxian socialists want is the common ownership, or state ownership, or public ownership or nationalization of the sources of interest, rent and profits. They want, in other words, the nationalization of land and of all forms of capital goods, such as factories, railways, shops, mills and ships. They have a particular explanation of why this nationalization should be and a revolutionary program for bringing it about that distinguishes them from other socialists, but this is what they want.

Any question as to the nature and extent of Bolshevism in China involves an attempt to find in China a movement for the nationalization of land and capital goods, and an examination of this movement, if once it is found, to see whether its program for bringing about the desired end is the same as the Marxian program.

There is no important movement for the nationalization of capital goods and industrial plants in China. Shanghai is one of China's great industrial cities, yet her mill-owners, while they know strikes and concerted demands for higher wages, have had no experience with a movement to dispossess them. As a matter of fact, any steps toward the nationalization of industrial plants in China would involve unprecedented difficulties under the present system of extra-territoriality and of concessions to the citizens of other nations. The mere mention of these difficulties shows that no strong movement for nationalization exists for, if it did, there would be much public discussion of these problems. It is, then, fairly certain that no bolshevik movement exists in the industrial centers of China.

But China is primarily an agricultural country and the land is the chief form and source of the wealth of the people. Land problems in China are as wide as the country itself; they are fundamental and touch the basis of the conomic life of the nation. Also, China is a country of great landed proprietors. In all probability, no estimate of value has been made that would enable us to state the degree and extent of landed proprietorship in China. There are, it is true, parts of the country where the peasant proprietor is the characteristic farmer, but throughout China the cities must contain several million gentleman landowners who live upon the rents they receive from tenants. These landed proprietors are probably the best point for the socialist attack; they are the one invitation to the followers of Marx and of the Russian socialist of the present day.

A little investigation will show that there is more interest in land than in industrial equipment and factories among the radical thinkers of China today. But there is the same predominent interest in the land on the part of any student of Chinese economic conditions. Land, the control of land and the rent derived from land must be studied by anyone who intends to offer any but superficial suggestions for economic reform in this country. From the Consortium representative and the Minister of Finance in Peking to the single-tax enthusiast and the socialist, there is, of necessity, an interest in land rent and land taxation. If there were space, much might be said of proposals for reform more reasonable than land nationalization, but the question here is. "How much agitation in favor of public ownership of land and against the continuation of private ownership is there in China?" The answer is, "Practically none." There are a few believers in the single tax and a few socialists, but the great mass of the people and the great majority of the educated men and women are scarcely able to conceive of the abolition of the private ownership of land.

The conclusion may be put into a few sentences. Bolshevism means the nationalization, by certain revolutionary methods, of land and capital goods. In China there is practically no agitation for the capitalization of capital goods; and there is practically no active agitation for the expropriation of the landed proprietors. There is then, practically no bolshevik propaganda in the country. In this connection, it must be borne in mind that not all proposals for reform of land tenure or land taxation are socialist or bolshevik. Some reform of the sort will be advocated by any student of economic conditions in China.

If, then, there is practically no Bolshevism or Marxian socialism in this country, how does it happen that the world is treated to a grave discussion of this matter from time to time? The easiest way to answer this question is to point out the desires and hopes of those who spread the reports. They are usually spread by those who have something to gain by spreading them. If Japan, for instance, does not like the patriotic enthusiasm of the Chinese students, the world is likely to be told from Tokio that the Chinese students are much influenced by Bolshevism. If a particular *tuchun* does not like the critical attitude of the students toward the sort of of government for which he stands, the world is informed that the students are bolshevists. If there are those who do not want to see China open trade relations with Siberia and Russia they will raise the cry of Bolshevism when the possibility of such trade is mentioned. There were those who did not like the way in which China proceeded to deal with the Russians within her borders; they promptly raised the same cry. To all such the nature of Bolshevism is not an important matter. Their desire is to influence public opinion. They see no need for being too accurate in their statements. In Bolshevism were not in existence they would charge everything to boxerism, or they would press that old veteran, the yellow peril, into service.

What has just been said may seem to many people to be obvious or, in any case, unnecessary, but there is a real necessity for some statement of the obvious in this case. The relations between Russia and China and Japan are not being given the study and attention they deserve. Plans are being made without considering this Far Eastern triangle, plans that are likely to fail because of the omission. In the next few years the desires and ambitions of a new Russia must begin to exert their influence on the Far East. One of the most important concerns of the man who is interested in the Far East must be the nature of these new Russian ambitions and desires. They may make or break Japan's Far Eastern Empire, they may increase or destroy China's dependence upon the Western nations and may change entirely China's relations with Japan. It is well to come to the study of this new Russian influence with clarity of mind. Such clarity may well begin by grasping the fact that Bolshevism does not now exist to any appreciable extent in China and is not likely to do so in the immediate future, excited propagandists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Pooling of Chinese Domestic Loans Planned

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE proposal of Chang Chia-ngau, Vice-Governor of the Bank of China, to pool together the Chinese domestic loans amounting to over $300,000,000, and to return them with proceeds of a sinking fund, as a preliminary to the general financial reform of China, has been accepted by the Ministry of Finance and will be presented for discussion at cabinet meetings next week. Unless some such scheme is carried out, Mr. Chang fears that the government may not be able to meet interest payment for the First Year National and other bonds this year.

Features of Mr. Chang's proposal are the appointment of F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs, to control the domestic loans in respect to interest and principal payments; the immediate commencement of the amortization of the First Year National Bonds at an arbitrary rate of, say 30 percent of the face value; and the postponement for another ten years of the payment of one-half of the Boxer Indemnity, the other half to be remitted to China for educational purposes by negotiations with the Powers concerned.

Mr. Chang has prepared a memorandum on the subject which surveys the whole situation of the Chinese domestic loans and contains financial figures truly up-to-date. It puts in a nutshell the intricacies of China's finances, and shows that if the government is willing to start its financial life all over again if the people are willing to make personal sacrifices, and if the bankers are willing to cooperate in financial reforms, China is not hopeless from the financial viewpoint.

In the first part of his memorandum, he urges the people to assume responsibility for the reform of state finances, calls their attention to the ever-growing burden which they are obliged to carry and the increase of which is due to their lack of concern with national affairs, and utters the warning that the day when the Chinese government becomes bankrupt is the time for a general bankruptcy affecting the people throughout the country. The most urgent question for consideration today, he states, is the question of the domestic loans. He admits that this question is hopeless of solution in view of no funds being available to meet internal financial obligations, but he points out that it is up to the people to devise means to increase the future revenue and thus lay side a sinking fund for loan services.

At the present time, the surplus salt revenue is about $30,000,000 annually, and the people should force the government to undertake reforms in the collection of the revenue so that it may increase by another $10,000,000 or more. The people should take a similar interest in the collection of the revenue by the Wine and Tobacco Administration, which now amounts to only $3,0000,000 a year. Pressure, Mr. Chang advocates, should be brought to bear upon the officials to secure the balancing of the income and the expenditure. It is necessary to coerce the government to name definite revenue services for loan obligations, and when they are named, to appoint disinterested persons to supervise these services. Nationals of various countries who have loaned money to China have their representatives to look after their interest, namely, the Inspector-General of Customs, and the Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration. Why should the Chinese people have no power to supervise the administration of the revenue services the proceeds from which are to meet the payment of interest and principal of more than $300,000,000 loans domestic loans made to the government?

After the government has given definite revenues to return the domestic loans, their monthly receipts, Mr. Chang suggests, should be deposited with the Chinese banks, which should assume the responsibility of guaranteeing the safety of the funds. The banks should therefore organize a group to carry out the responsibility entrusted to them by the people, and demand from the government such revenue services as will be sufficient for the purposes. Mr. Chang appeals to his banking associates to devote part of their time to public affairs.

"One man who is connected with the government but who is not affiliated with any political party," suggests the Vice-Governor of China in his memorandum, "should be asked to attend to the payment of interest and principal of the domestic loans, so that the change of the political situation will not affect it in any way, and should be requested to pull together the loans. The Inspector-General of Customs, who has shown his ability of securing funds to discharge the obligations of the Third Year, the Fourth and the Seventh Year Short Term domestic loans successfully, may be asked to accept that position, and there is no question about his fitness for the task, he being in the service of the Chinese government.

"When the special funds have been secured for the various domestic loans, it is imperative to devise plans for the solution of the loan question itself, which is complicated and involved. Take the First Year National Bonds as an instance. The total amount of the bonds issued has reached $120,000,000, and these bonds were sold by the government at 30 percent of their face value on the average. If the government were required to pay interest on them for the first ten years and to retire them at their face value in the second ten years it is estimated that at least $270,000,000 will be needed. The actual proceeds from the sale of the $120,000,000 of bonds received was only $40,000,000 (silver dollars), but the government will have to pay the difference of $150,000,000. In other words, the country in the next twenty years shall suffer a loss of approximately $200,000,000 from this item alone. Inasmuch as the country's

loss is equivalent to the loss by the people, it is necessary to call npon them to make some sacrifice. Should the government be able to name a definite revenue source to meet the obligations, the people should give up a portion of their profit, namely, agree to the redemption of the bonds at the rate of 30 or 40 percent of the face value.

"In this connection it is necessary to inform the public that there was no money available to meet the obligation of the First Year National Bonds which fell due last December, that the fund for the purpose was advanced by the banks, and that the banks will be unable to advance further funds to meet the interest payment this year in view of the fact that the customs surplus which had been given to repay the loan has not yet been released. Interest payment for the Eight Percent Military Supply Loan, which fell due on February 2, amounting to $120,000, is still held up, no funds for it being turned over to the banks. If no measures are devised, the government will not able to pay the interest on the First Year National Bonds this year, and failure to meet this obligation will have an adverse effect upon the finances of the country."

The amounts of various domestic loans which remained unpaid up to the end of 1920, according to Mr. Chang, are as follows:

1.	The Patriotic Bonds	balance	$ 326,790.
2.	First Year National Bonds		121,680,570.
3.	Eight Percent Military Supply Loan not yet paid		$ 3,367,640.
4.	Third Year Bonds	balance	16,670,065.
5.	Fourth Year Bonds	,,	7,815,910.
6.	Fifth Year Bonds Not yet paid and in addition, more bonds were issued to exchange premium bonds issued by the Sin Hua Bank		$ 16,770,515.
7.	Short Term Loans	balance	24,000,000.
8.	Long Term Bonds		45,000,000.
9.	Eighth Year Bonds		19,692,315.
10.	Ninth Year Bonds		60,000,000.
	Total		$315,233.805.

Annual interest and principal payments on the foregoing bonds have been worked out by Mr. Chang in the following table:

"From the above it is evident," infers Mr. Chang, "that the $33,000,000 will be needed to meet interest and principal payments for 1921 and that the total amount of funds required to clear up these internal debts is more than $400,000,000. Considering the present financial situation in the country, it is certain that some day the government will not be able to meet obligations that are due, and may proposal to save the situation is as follows:

"1. Eight Percent Military Supply loan. The total amount of the bonds issued was $7,367,640. After having returned by drawing $4,000,000, there remains unpaid $3,367,640. The original plan provided the return of one fifth of the total amount Of bonds by each drawing, and two more drawings will have to be held, and each drawing returns $1,683,82o. Interest on the bonds is very high, and the drawing has been postponed twice. It is therefore advisable to hold four more drawings beginning with this year and to return one fourth by each drawing, which means a payment by the government of $841,910 annually.

"2. Patriotic Loan. Its original amount was $1,646,790. After having returned by drawing $1,320,000, $326,790 remains unpaid. The bonds in the past were repaid by Peking depreciated notes, and since these notes have been recalled from the market, it is fair to redeem them in silver dollars at the rate of 70 percent of their face value. As the amount of bonds unredeemed is small, it can be returned this year. Only $ 228,753 will be needed for the purpose.

"3. First Year National Bonds. At the time when these bonds were issued, their market prices varied. Besides those issued to the amount of $1,800,000 at par for the indemnification of losses at Nanking, those issued to the amount of $12,700,000 to purchase opium, the rate for which was stipulated in an agreement, and some issued at the rate of above 40 percent, the bonds on the market at the beginning were sold at the rate of above 30 percent. Two or three interest payments were made, and the present market price of the bonds is 15 percent. If the bonds are redeemed at the rate of 30 percent in respect to interest and principal payments, and the redemption begins in 1921, and terminates in ten years by two yearly drawings, this will guarantee to the people the price of 30 percent of the face value and an annual interest of above 2 percent. Cer-

Year	Patriotic Bonds	First Year National Bonds (interest)	Eight Per Cent Military Supply Loan	Fifth Year Bonds	Long Term Bonds (Interest)	Eighth Year Bonds (Interest)	Financial Reform Bonds	Total
1921	228,783	7,300,834	1,953,261	6,030,080	2,700,000	1,378,462	13,450,000	33,041,590
1922		,,	1,818,525	5,719,518	,,	,,	12,850 000	31,767,338
1923		,,		5,408,956	,,	,,	12,250,000	29,038,252
1924		,,			,,	,,	11,650,000	23 029,296
						(Capital & Interest)		
1925		,,			,,	2,691,283	11,050,000	23,742,117
1926		,,			,,	2,599,386	10,450,000	23,050,220
1927		,,			,,	2,507,489		12,508,323
1928		,,			,,	2,415,592		12,316,426
1929		,,			,,	2,323,696		12,224,529
					(Principal & interest)			
1930		,,			7,200,000	2,231,798		16,732,632
1931		,,			6,930,000	2,139,901		16,370,735
		(Principal & Interest)						
1932		19,368,891			6,660,000	2,048,004		28,076,895
1933		18,738,808			6,390,000	1,956,107		27,084;915
1934		18,008,725			6,120,000	1,864,210		25,992,935
1935		17,278,642			5,850,000	1,772,313		23 900,955
1936		16,548,559			5,580,000	1,680.416		93,808,975
1937		15,818,476			5,310,000	1,588,519		22,716,995
1938		15,088,393			5,040,000	1,456,622		21,625,015
1939		14,358,310			4,770,000	1,404,725		20,533,035
1940		13,638,227						13,638 227
1941		12,908,144						12,908,144
								455,268,582

tainity of the redemption of the bonds in this manner will be welcomed by the people in general. The amount of interest and capital to be paid out for the first year will be about $5,770,000, and this amount will be reduced year after year, whereas at present $7,300,000 is needed every year to meet the obligation. If the revenue service pledged for the repayment of the bonds is more than sufficient the 30 percent discount may be increased.

"4. Fifth Year Bonds. The amount of the bonds issued was $7,770,515, and it has been reduced to $6,528,105 after the retirement by the first drawing of $1,242,410. It was increased in 1920 by $9,000,000 by the exchange of the Premium Bonds for the Fifth Year Bonds. The total amount should now be $15,520,000,000. The original plan provided

Year	Patriotic Bonds	First Year National Bonds	Eight Percent Military Supply Loan	First Year Bonds (interest)	Long Term Bonds (interest)	Eighth Year Bonds	Ninth Year Bonds	Total
1921	228,753	5,785,910	1,111,321	931,686	2,700,000	993,969	13,450,000	25,201,639
1922		5,566,884	1,043,968	931,686	2,700,000	953,115	12,850,000	24,045,653
1923		5,337,859	976,616	931,686	2,700,000	911,261	12,250,000	23,107,422
1924		5,128,834	909,263	931,686	2,700,000	860,901	11,650,000	22,189,684
1925		4,909,809		931,686 (Capital & interest)	2,700,000	838,553	11,050,000	19,778,694
1926		4,690,784		6,030,080	2,700,000	787,199	10,450,000	24,658,063
1927		4,471,760		5,719,518	2,700,000	745,845		13,637,123
1928		4,252,734		5,408,956	2,700,000 (Capital & interest)	704,492		13,066,182
1929		4,033,710			7,200,000	663,139		11,896,849
1930		3,814,684			6,930,000	621,953		11,366,627
1931					6,660,000			6,660,000
1932					6,390,000			6,390,000
1933					6,120,000			6,120,000
1934					5,850,000			5,850,000
1935					5,580,000			5,580,000
1936					5,310,000			5,310,000
1937					5,040,000			5,040,000
1938					4,770,000			4,770,000
							Total	23 4,667,936

these bonds were issued, they were for the payment of military expenses of the provinces in arrears. Very few of them were issued to pay the salaries of civil officials. These bonds may therefore be put in the same category as the First Year Bonds in respect of their redemption. It is proposed to begin their redemption by two drawings each year and to pay off the whole amount in ten years. Both the principal and the interest will be paid on the 30 percent of the face value. The sum required for the first year interest and principal payment will be $900,000, and it will be reduced year after year. If the revenue service pledged to meet its repayment is more than enough, the discount may be reduced."

The sums of money needed annually to meet various loan obligations according to the plans suggested by Mr. Chang are as follows:

the beginning of the retirement of the loan in 1917 and the complete repayment of it by six drawings in three years. The date for the commencement of the bonds was long due, and no drawing has yet been held. It is not a bad idea to begin their redemption in 1926, and complete it in three years by six drawings. As the Third and Fourth Year Bonds were all paid up by the end of 1925, the funds to meet their obligations could be used to repay the Fifth Year Bonds. Bondholders will not object to this arrangement considering the fact that at the present it is uncertain as to the time for the redemption of their bonds. Prior to the repayment, the total yearly interest will amount to $931,680. If the revenue service pledged for the purpose is more than sufficient, this discount may be reduced.

"5. Seventh Year Long Term Bonds. At first it was decided to begin their redemption in 1929, when the Fifth Year Bonds would have been repaid and the funds to meet the obligations of the Third and the Fourth Year Bonds could be used to repay the Seventh Year Long Term Bonds. Prior to the redemption of these bonds, the interest to be paid annually will amount to $2,700,000.

"6. Eighth Year Bonds. The total amount of the bonds issued was, $19,692,315. At first it was decided to begin their redemption in the sixth year after the issue, and to hold one drawing yearly whereby one-fifteenth of the total bonds is to be redeemed, and to pay off the whole sum in twenty years. The present market value of the bonds is 20 to 30 percent of the face value. Originally, when

"A study of the foregoing says Mr. Chang, "will show that only $25,000,000 will be needed to meet loan obligations, and that this sum is reduced yearly. The sum in 1926, however, increases to $24,000,000, but beginning from that year, the Third and Fourth Year Bonds would have been paid off, and the fund available from them would amount to $7,000,000 annually and can be used as additional funds for the service. For that year, only $17,000,000 has to be found. In 1927, only $6,000,000 will be needed. In 1928, $5,000,000 will be required. In 1930 there will be no need for an additional fund as the funds pledged for the Third and Fourth Year Bonds will be more than ample for the purpose of amortization. The total sum needed for the return of all these loans is estimated at $234,000,000.

"The funds required for amortization of the domestic loans are to be secured as follows:—

"Customs Surplus. If the exchange stands at over three shillings a Tael, there will be a surplus on the customs funds pledged for the payment of foreign debts. This surplus can be used as a sinking fund for the repayment of internal loans. Such a procedure will terminate the future contention between the North and the South, over the possession of the surplus.

"Revenue from the Native Customs. The revenue derived from the native customs's collection, by arrangement, is to be turned over to the custody of the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs to meet obligations of the Third and Fourth Year Bonds. In recent years, however, these revenues

have been withheld by some provinces. Strict instructions should be issued requiring the turning over of such revenues to the Inspector General as hitherto for the reorganization of the national loan services.

"Revenues from the Wine and Tobacco Tax. security for the Fifth Year Bonds was the The revenue from the Wine and Tobacco Tax. This arrangement should be adhered to and enforced as originally intended. A part of such revenue should be set aside as the sinking fund.

"Surplus from the Salt Revenue. In case the foregoing revenues are not sufficient, the salt surplus funds should be drawn upon to meet the deficit.

"The Ministry of Finance should every month turn over the requisite sums from the foregoing revenues to the Inspector-General of Customs who shall deposit the same with the Chinese banks under special funds, and who shall announce in the press the dates for the payment of interest and principal, and also announce the numbers of bonds, any number not included in the published list being unnegotiable by the banks, (the latter procedure is to prevent any promiscuous issue of bonds). In the event of the shortage of the sinking fund, the banking group will come forward to give assistance.

"To summarize, the foregoing plans may be divided into the following four heads:

"1. For those bonds for which no fixed fund has been allotted, funds for the repayment of these bonds should be obtained by the foregoing plan.

"2. Those bonds the value of which has been heavily depreciated should be redeemed at a suitable discount and drawings for their refund be periodically held. The advantage of the plan lies in the face that the government is exempt from the payment of heavy interest while the people are certain of the safety of their investment.

"3. Those bonds which are mature for the drawing but the government was unable to carry out its obligations should be redeemed at a definite period of time and at a discount.

"4. The bonds whose total amount is comparatively small should be immediately redeemed at a certain discount."

The important points in Mr. Chang's proposal are:

1. To pool together all the bonds issued at the different times irrespective of the fact whether there is a fund for the amortization, but once these bonds are pooled together, a certain security is given to them and likewise it prevents the government from the excessive issue of bonds.

2. As soon as the security for the national bonds is provided the confidence of the people towards the government is strengthened and made permanent. Whenever an important occasion calls for the support of the people such as the disbandment of troops and constructive purposes, the people will respond more readily than before.

"The five years' period of the postponement of the payment of the Boxer Indemnity" concluded the interesting memorandum prepared by Mr. Chang, "will expire next year. Our sacrifice in going to war with Germany is very great, and the government should approach the Allies with the request that one half of the Indemnity should be refunded to us for educational purposes, and for the other half, the payment should be postponed for another ten years. The annual proceeds saved under this arrangement will be Tls. 4,000,000. In the event of the insufficiency of the sinking fund, this money can be appropriated to meet possible deficits. Otherwise it can be employed as security for the flotation of new loans to meet administrative expenses. This matter should be taken up at once by the government with the backing of the people, and I believe that the different nations will consider our proposal favorably."

Peking, February 19,1921.

Dealing With Li Hung Chang

BY COUNT SERGIUS WITTE

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TOWARD the end of the reign of Alexander III. relations between Japan and China became extremely strained, and finally war broke out between the two countries. At that time we had but few troops in the Far East. Our detachments stationed at Vladivostok were moved to Kirin for fear that military operations might spread northward and affect Russian possessions or interests. That was the only step we took. The war ended in Japan's complete victory. By the peace of Shimonoseki (1895), as is known, the Japanese acquired the Peninsular of Liaotung, including the harbors of Ing-Kow and Port Arthur, and secured various other advantages.

With the exception of two serious misunderstandings, good neighborly relations have existed betweed China and Russia for the past two and a half centuries. This traditional friendship found expression in connection with Japan's exactions at Shimonoseki. In those years very few statesmen in Russia had a clear notion about Korea, Japan, and, especially China and their mutual relations. Prince Lobanov-Rostovski, Foreign Minister, knew no more about the Far East than the average schoolboy. In as much as I was in charge of the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, I gave a good deal of attention to Far Eastern affairs. In fact, I was the only Russian statesman familiar with the economic and political situation in that region.

The peace of Shimonoseki was justly regarded with alarm. It gave Japan a footing on the Continent, in the neighborhood of our own sphere of interest. Emperor Nicholas, who had in the meantime ascended the throne, was anxious to spread Russian influence in the Far East. Not that he had a definite program of conquest. He was merely possessed by an unreasoned desire to seize Far Eastern land. As for myself, I clearly saw that it was to Russia's best interests to have as its neighbor a strong but passive China, and that therein lay the assurance of Russia's safety in the East. Therefore, it appeared obvious to me that it was imperative not to allow Japan to penetrate into the very heart of China and secure a footing in the Liao Tung Peninsula, which to a certain extent occupies a dominating position. Accordingly, I insisted on the necessity of thwarting the execution of the peace treaty between Japan and China. To discuss the matter a conference was called by his majesty under the presidency of Admiral-General Grand Duke Alexey Alexandrovich. At this conference I advocated the principle of the Chinese Empire. Russia's best interests demanded, I pointed out, that China remain unchanged and that no power be allowed to increase its territorial possessions at China's expense. I was supported by Minister Vannovskt. Obruchev's attitude was rather indifferent, for he was exclusively interested in military possibilities in the West. The other members of the conference expressed no definite opinion.

When we came to discuss the practical ways and means whereby the policy I had recommnded could be carried out, I proposed to present to Japan an ultimatum to the effect that we could not suffer her to violate the principle of the unity and territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire and that we could not, therefore, agree to the treaty concluded between Japan and China. I suggested that we ought to permit Japan, as the victorious nation, to recover her war expenditures by imposing a more or less considerable indemnity upon China. Should Japan fail to comply with our demands, there was no other course left to us, I said, than to open active operations. I did not explain the exact nature of the measures which I proposed to take, but it was my opinion that we might go as far as bombarding some of the Japanese ports. Although I clearly formulated my policy and made definite recommendations as to the practical means for its execution, conference ended in nothing. All the while Count Lobanov-Rostovski held his peace.

Thereupon the Emperor called a conference under his own presidency, to which he invited only Gen. Vannovski, Count Lobanov-Rostovski, Grand Duke Alexey Alexandrovich and myself. In the presence of his majesty I reiterated my opinion and, as it met practically no opposition, the Emperor accepted my suggestions. This special committee on Sino-Japanese affairs reached the following conclusions on March 30, 1895:

(1) To seek to preserve the *status quo ante bellum* in Northern China and in pursuance of this to advise Japan, at first amicably, to desist from the occupation of Southern Manchuria, for such an occupation would injure our interests and would be a constant menace to the peace of the Far East; in case of Japan's refusal to follow our advice, to declare to the Japanese government that we reserve to ourselves freedom of action and that we shall act in accordance with our interests.

(2) To issue an official statement to the European powers and to China to the effect that, while on our part we do not seek any seizures, we deem it necessary, for the protection of our interests to insist on Japan's desisting from the occupation of Southern Manchuria.

His majesty instructed our Foreign Minister to carry out this program. Count Lobanov-Rostovski must be given credit for the skill with which he acquitted himself of his task. He immediately secured the agreement of Germany and France, to Russia's demand, whereupon he hastened to send our ultimatum to Japan. The latter was forced to accept it, and instead of the Liao Tung Peninsula she demanded and obtained an indemnity.

Simultaneously, I entered into negotiations with China and offered her our services for the conclusion of the large loan which she needed in order to pay the Japanese indemnity. As China's credit was not sufficient to enable her to contract the loan, I agreed to pledge Russia's resources as security for the Chinese loan. Furthemore, I took practically complete charge of negotiating and arranging for the transaction on the French money market. The banking firms which took part in floating the loan included Banque de Paris, Banque des Pays Bas, Credit Lyonnais, and the Hotenger House. The representatives of these banks secured my promise to help them in their financial activities in China in return for the service they had done me in connection with the loan to China,

As a result I founded the Russo-Chinese Bank in which the French financiers were the chief shareholders. At first, the Chinese government and also our Treasury invested heavily in the institution, but lately our interest in it had been practically negligible. After the wretched Russo-Japanese war we lost our prestige in China and the bank began to decline. Recently it was merged with the Northern Bank, the combination being known as the Russo-Asiatic Bank,

Li Hung Chang was sent to Russia as China's Ambassador Extraordinary. He had been Governor-General of the Province of Chihli and at the time of his appointment occupied the post of First Chancellor, the most exalted office in the Empire. It seemed fantastic that the first dignitary of China should be sent as an emissary to a foreign sovereign and the unprecedented event caused a sensation. The distinguished envoy arrived in St. Petersburg on April 18 (30), 1896, three weeks before the coronation solemnities. By sending such a high dignitary to witness this ceremony the Chinese wished to show their gratitude to our youthful Emperor for all his benefactions to the Chinese Empire.

In the meantime the great Trans-Siberian Railway, which was under construction, had reached Transbaikalia and the question arose as to the further direction which the railroad should follow. I conceived the idea of building the road straight across Chinese territory, principally Mongolia and Northern Manchuria, on toward Vladivostok. This direction, I calculated, would considerably shorten the line and facilitate its construction. Considering the enormous mileage of the Trans-Siberian, it was natural to seek to shorten the route. Technically the Amur section presented great difficulties. Besides, the road would run along the Amur River and would thus compete with the Amur steamship companies. The Manchurian route would save 514 versts. In comparison to the Amur region this section also possessed the advantage of a more productive soil and a more favorable climate. The problem was how to get China's permission for this plan, by peaceful means based on mutual commercial interests. The idea appealed to me strongly and I found occasion to draw his majesty's attention to it. The court physician, Badmayev, a Buriat by birth, who wielded a considerable influence over the Emperor, on the contrary, stood for the Kyakhta-Peking direction. I could not sympathize with his project, first, because I considered Vladivostok as the most desirable terminus for the Trans-Siberian, and, second, because I believed that a railroad to Peking would arouse the whole of Europe against us. It must be borne in mind that the great originator of the Trans-Siberian had no political or military designs in connection with the road. It was an enterprise of a purely economic nature. Alexander III. wished to establish communication by the shortest possible route between the distant maritime province and Central Russia. Strategically, both Alexander III. and his successor attributed a strictly defensive importance to the road. Under no circumstances was the Trans-Siberian to serve as a means for territorial expansion to Russia.

When Li Hung Chang, on his journey reached the Suez Canal, he was met by Prince Ukhtomski, at that time one of the Emperor's intimates. This was done at my instance. It had come to my knowledge that England, Germany and Austria were eager to decoy Li Hung Chang and that they wanted him to go to St. Petersburg through Western Europe. I, on the contrary, desired to prevent him from visiting any other European country before his arrival in Russia, for it was clear to me

that while in Europe Li Hung Chang was bound to become the object of various intrigues on the part of the European statesmen.

Prince Ukhtomski met the Chinese dignitary and apparently succeeded in establishing cordial relations with him. In spite of the fact that Li Hung Chang was showered with invitations to various European ports, he boarded the *Rossiya*, a steamer of the Russian Steamship and Commerce Corporation, specially prepared by us for the purpose, and proceeded straight to Odessa, accompanied by his retinue and Prince Ukhtomski. In that city he was given an honorary guard consisting of a detachment of our troops. At my instance he was allowed to go directly to St. Petersburg, although Prince Lobanov-Rostovsky was of the opinion that Li Hung Chang should be kept waiting for the coronation at Odessa. In as much as our Minister of Foreign Affairs was entirely ignorant of our Far Eastern policy, I was empowered by his majesty to conduct the negotiations with our Chinese guest.

I was told that in concluding negotiations with Chinese officials it was necessary above all not to show any haste, for they consider that very bad taste, and business must be transacted slowly and ceremoniously. Li Hung Chang was the first to pay me a visit in my capacity of Minister of Finance. When he entered my reception room, I came out to meet him in my official uniform. We greeted each other and bowed. Then I led the way to a second reception room and ordered tea served. Tea was served with great and elaborate pomp. My guest and myself sat, while all the members of his retinue as well as my attendants remained standing. When we had taken our tea, I inquired of Li Hung Chang whether he did not want to smoke. He emitted a sound not unlike the neighing of a horse. Immediately two Chinamen came running from the adjacent room one carrying a narghile and the other tobacco. Then began the ceremony of smoking. Li Hung Chang sat quietly inhaling and exhaling the smoke, while his attendants with great awe lighted the narghile, held the pipe, took it out from his mouth and put it back. It was apparent that Li Hung Chang wanted to impress me with all these solemn ceremonies. On my part, I made believe that I did not pay the slightest attention to all these proceedings.

Of course, during the first visit no attempt was made to talk business. Li Hung Chang kept on inquiring about the health of his imperial majesty, her imperial majesty, and each of their children, while I evinced a profound interest in the state of health of the Chinese Emperor, his mother and all their nearest relatives. Our next meeting was of a different nature. Seeing that the elaborate ceremonies made no impression upon me, he gave them up and became less formal in his intercourse with me. Afterwards, during the coronation days in Moscow, we met without the slightest display of pomp, and he was quite outspoken and business-like. I hold a very high opinion of him. During the active period of my life I had occasion to come in contact with a great many statesmen whose names will forever remain in history. His intelligence and common sense give Li Hung Chang a prominent place among those men. In recent Chinese history his importance is very great. For many years he was practically the ruler of that vast empire.

In my conferences with Li Hung Chang I dwelt on the services which we had recently done to his country. I assured him that, having proclaimed the principle of China's territorial integrity, we intended to adhere to it in the future; but, to be able to uphold this principle, I argued, we must be in a position, in case of emergency, to render China armed assistance. Such aid we would not be able to render until both European Russia and Vladivostok were connected with China by rail, our armed forces being concentrated in European Russia. I called to his attention the fact that although during China's war with Japan we did dispatch some detachments from Vladivostok, they moved so slowly because of the absence of railroad communication, that when they reached Kirin the war was over. Thus I argued that to uphold the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire, it was necessary for us to have a railroad running along the shortest possible route to Vladivostok, across the northern part of Mongolia and Manchuria. I also pointed out to Li Hung Chang that the projected railway would raise the productivity of our possessions and the Chinese territories it would cross. Finally, I declared, Japan was likely to assume a favorable attitude toward the road, for it would link her with Western Europe, whose civilization she had lately adopted.

Naturally enough, Li Hung Chang raised objections. Nevertheless, I gathered from my talks with him that he would agree to my proposal if he were certain that our Emperor wished it. Therefore, I asked his majesty to receive Li Hung Chang, which the Emperor did. It was practically a private audience and it passed by unnoticed by the press. As a result of my negotiations with the Chinese statesman, we agreed on the following three provisions of a secret pact to be concluded between Russia and China.

(1) The Chinese Empire grants us permission to build a railroad within its teritory along a straight line between Chita and Vladivostok, but the road must be in the hands of a private corporation. Li Hung Chang absolutely refused to accept my proposal that the road should be either constructed or owned by the Treasury. For that reason we were forced to form a private corporation, the so-called Chinese-Eastern Railroad Corporation. This body is, of course, completely in the hands of the government, but since nominally it is a private corporation, it is within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finances.

(2). China agree to cede us a strip of land sufficient for the construction and operation of the railway. Within that territory the corporation is permitted to have its own police and to exercise full and untrammeled authority. China takes upon herself no responsibilities with regard to the construction or operation of the road.

(3). The two countries obligate themselves to defend each other in case Japan attacks the territory of China or our Far Eastern maritime possessions.

I reported the results of my negotiations to his majesty and he instructed me to take up the matter with the Foreign Minister. I explained to Prince Lobanov-Rostovski that I had come to an oral agreement with Li Hung Chang regarding the provisions of a secret Russo-Chinese pact, and that the only thing left now was to embody the agreement in a formal written instrument. After listening to my statement of the terms of the agreement, the Prince took a pen and wrote the text of the treaty. The document was drafted so skillfully that I approved it without the slightest reservation. The Prince told me that the following day he would submit the document to his majesty and return it to me if it was approved by the Emperor.

When the text of the treaty came back to me, I discovered, to my great surprise, a substantial alteration in the paragraph dealing with the Russo-Chinese union against Japan. The words *par le Japan* (by Japan) were missing from the text. In its

altered version the pact provided for the mutual defense of the two countries in the event of an attack upon either of them not by Japan alone, but by any other power. I was actually frightened. The alteration was of momentous importance A defensive alliance against all the other powers was quite different from such an alliance against Japan. Several European powers, including France, our ally, and England, have interests in China, and to obligate ourselves to defend China from all those countries meant to arouse them all against us and to invite no end of trouble.

I immediately went to see the Emperor and laid the matter before him. He instructed me to ask Prince Lobanov-Rostovski to make the necessary correction in the text of the agreement. The situation was very delicate. I was much younger than the Foreign Minister and much below him in official rank. For me to correct what he had done was to affront him and arouse him against me. I made known my apprehensions to his majesty and asked him personally to take up the matter with the Prince. He agreed. Soon afterwards we all went to Moscow to attend the solemnities of the coronation.

In Moscow I devoted much time and attention to Li Hung Chang, for I considered it a matter of primary importance to the state to bring our negotiations to a successful consummation. The Russo-Chinese alliance meant two things; (1) A great railroad extending as far as Vladivostok on a straight line without curving northward along the Amur River; and (2) firmly established peaceful relations with our neighbor, the Chinese Colossus.

The Emperor assured me that he had spoken to the Foreign Minister and that the latter had promised to restore the original version of the treaty. His majesty spoke so definitely that no doubts were left in my mind on the subject. After this I met Prince Lobanov-Rostovski several times, but neither of us referred to the matter.

In the meantime I continued my negotiations with Li Hung Chang to the end of inducing the Chinese government to grant the concession for the construction of the Eastern Chinese section of the Trans-Siberian to the Russo-Chinese Bank, which was already functioning. At the same time I prepared an agreement with this bank, whereby it ceded the concession to the Chinese-Eastern Railroad Corporation, soon to be formed by the Russian government.

Finally, we set the day for the signing of the secret agreement, the signatories on the Russian side being Prince Lobanov-Rostovski and myself, and on the Chinese side Li Hung Chang, who had received instructions directly from Peking. It was agreed that we would meet in the office of the Foreign Ministry and there sign the document with all the formalities prescribed by law and etiquette. On the appointed day the Russian plenipotentiaries with the officials attached to them and Li Hung Chang with his retinue gathered in the office of the ministry and were seated around a table. Prince Lobanov-Rostovski opened the session and declared that both sides were familiar with the text of the agreement, that the instrument had now been carefully copied by the secretaries and that it could be signed without reading. Nevertheless, he said, he was perfectly willing to let the Chinese reread the document, if they so wished. Accordingly a copy of the agreement—the document was to be signed in duplicate—was handed to Li Hung Chang'a assistants I took the other one and began to scan it, suspecting no evil. Suddenly to my horror I noticed that the paragraph relating to our defensive alliance with China had not been changed, notwithstanding his majesty's assurance, and that, unlike my version, it provided for an obligation on our part to defend China from an attack by any power.

The Chinese Bankers' Group; A Statement

BY FREDERICK W. STEVENS

AS representative in China of the group of American bankers (for whom only, I speak) I have been asked several questions, among others,—what I think of the group of Chinese bankers.

I am glad that it has been formed and that it is headed by able men. Its formation shows that this influential class of Chinese business men are now alive to the importance of their taking an active part in solving some of China's national problems. As one of them recently said, fundamentally all Chinese problems must be solved by the Chinese people themselves. I am deeply impressed by the well known fact that the Chinese masses are sober, industrious, thrifty and praceable. People with such qualities will surely some day have a stable and beneficent government, and the day will be hastened by this banking group, by commercial groups and by other groups of good citizens, all aiming to help.

If the group of Chinese bankers is to be governed at all times by the policy announced by one of its spokesman, Chang Chia-ngau, and indicated by the terms of the Railway Car Loan Agreement of January 15, then I say—long life and prosperity to it, for it will then be a good thing for the Chinese people; and whatever is a good thing for them is a good thing for the American bankers. The stronger the Chinese group of bankers, becomes, and the longer it lasts, and the more money it furnishes to China for strictly constructive purposes benefitting the Chinese people at large, the better. I agree with Mr. Chang that foreign money should be borrowed by China only when the Chinese people, acting through this Chinese group or otherwise, find themselves unequal to the magnitude of the task presented. The American bankers have no desire to loan money to China when foreign money is not needed by her, and there should not be the slightest occasion at any time for any but the most friendly relations between the Chinese bankers and the American bankers. On the contrary, I believe they will always be the best of friends.

I have also been asked: "Do you think that China needs to borrow foreign money; and if so, why?"

Let me tell a short story. The American states west of the Mississippi river contain over 2, 100,000 square miles, more than in all of China proper including Manchuria. Eighty years ago that great American area had no railroad, no large city, and it contained few people except roving tribes of more or less savage Indians. Its vast deposits of natural resources, its millions upon millions of fertile acres, were doing the American people little good. To-day there are millions of prosperous people living there, hundreds of great modern cities, vast industrial activities; and those fertile acres produce enormous quantities of food for the people in all parts of America and for export to other peoples. That area is now a great factor in the commercial, financial and military strength of the American states.

What made the present conditions possible? Railroads and highways. And the first railroads across that area were built largely with "foreign

money".—borrowed in Europe, on railroad bonds issued in America.

In western China, with its vast areas of fertile acres, wheat is selling, I am told, at about ten cents a bushel. But the enormous quantities of food products that could be produced there can be gotten to eastern China, or to river ports, only on the backs of men or on wheel-barrows. There is no railroad; there is no highway for modern vehicles. For want of railroads and modern highways, vast mineral resources in that western country and in many other parts of China are useless to her people, millions of whom are employed only in non-productive labor that does not enrich China. Millions upon millions of fertile acres are serving only a small part of her people. Factories, mills and other great industrial activities, that would give productive labor to her people, await the building of railroads and highways. They will cost many millions of dollars, but they will be worth all they cost and they will pay for themselves in short periods. Will the people of China themselves provide these millions?

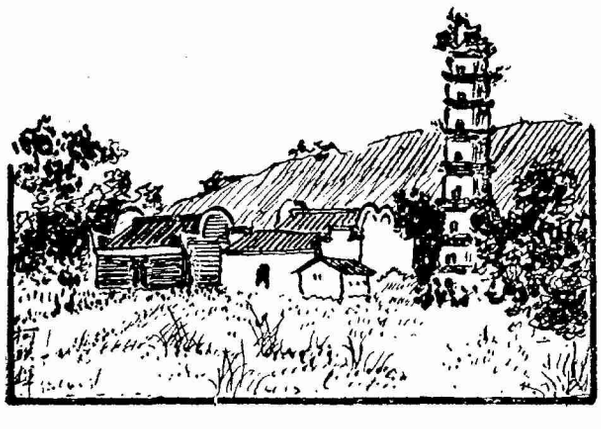
The completion of the railroad from Hankow to Canton, which will mean so much to China commercially, and politically, will cost from thirty to forty millions of dollars gold. Will the people of China themselves provide these millions?

I am told and believe that control by China of the Chinese-Eastern Railway in Manchuria is highly important to her, and that it involves raising a vast sum of money at no distant day. Will the people of China themselves provide these millions?

Money borrowed must some day be repaid, even when borrowed for non-productive purposes. China owes a large internal debt and large foreign debts. Will the people of China themselves furnish not only the money to pay these debts but to build railroads also?

Public opinion in China is now a factor of importance. When a central government for all China results from the much needed reconciliation of the provinces and Chinese officials assume the responsibility of dealing with these great problems, they will find their work for China much harder by reason of the false views published broadcast in China about the International Consortium. It will then be interesting to learn who are responsible for this anti-Consortium propaganda.

Shanghai, February 25, 1921.



Who's Who in China

Prince Kalaching, Chief of the Administration for Mongolia and Tibet.

(貢桑諾爾布字樂亭)

Prince Kung Sang No Erh Pu (Prince Kalaching), Chief of the Administration for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, may come into the public limelight again as the result of the capture of Urga by a band of irresponsible Russians who are operating under the direction of Japanese military officers. Although he has been residing in Peking since the establishment of the Republic, his influence in Mongolia remains a factor to be reckoned with.

Born in 1866, Prince Kalaching, after having mastered both the Chinese and Mongolian languages, went to Japan for higher education. He stayed in the Island Empire for several years and acquired a good command of the Japanese language. Upon his return to Mongolia, he was engaged as a teacher of a school administered along modern lines. After a short time he was looked to as a leader in the introduction of new learning. He founded a number of schools subsequently himself, and was responsible for the despatch of many young Mongols to Japan to pursue a higher education.

In 1911 there came the first Revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Republic of China and the raising of the status of Mongolia to the same level as that of the provinces of China proper. Mongols were consequently invited to participate in the organization of the first Parliament of China, and Prince Kalaching was elected a senator.

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Shortly afterwards he was made by President Yuan Shih-kai Chief of the Administration for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, which post he has been retaining for the last eight years. In 1914 he had a difference of views with Mr. Larson, Norwegian Adviser to the Administration, and the latter found it necessary to resign from the position but was compensated and given his salary even for the unfinished term of his contract.

In July 1917 Prince Kalaching was appointed by General Chang Hsun Minister of the Board of Dependencies for the short-lived Manchu Empire which General Chang restored. He was wise enough not to have accepted the appointment, and the fall of Chang Hsun did not affect his official position.

He is a son-in-law of Prince Su, former Minister of the Interior in the Ching regime, and a powerful official at that time. He is a prince of the Right Wing of the Kharach'in Tribe of the Chosot'u League of Inner Mongolia. In October 1912 he was promoted from Second to First Class Prince for his loyality to the Republic. In spite of the fact that he was related to the Imperial Family, he sided with the republicans in the first revolution.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Yunnan Situation

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Tang Chi-yao's departure from Yunnan leaves Ku Pin-chen in command of the military forces of that province. Now Yunnan has been noted for its advocacy of constitutional defence, and Tang Chi-yao, as one of the Southern leaders, has shown no proof of any inclination to back up Peking although the latter has used various means to gain General Tang's good will. The first thing that Ku Pin-chen on his entry into Yunnanfu was to make himself the Tuchun of that province. Does this mean that his heart and soul are absorbed in schemes of self aggandisement or that he will shake hands with Peking? Time alone will tell.

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Whenever there are changes in high military positions the people give expression to new hopes for an advent of an era of popular government. Thus when Tuchun Chang Chin-yao was ousted from Hunan and his place taken by Tan Yen-kai, the Hunanese said: "Tuchun Tan will give us popular government." And when Tan was ousted and Chao Heng-ti came into power, the same hope was renewed. Now all these hopes have vanished like smoke. When Governor Chen Chiung-ming ousted the Kwangsi militarists from Kwangtung, the people of this province declared triumphantly: "Now the new epoch of popular government has set in." But the enthusiasm has been transitory as the wonderful reforms dreamed of have to come by degrees. When the Yunnan troops were turned out from Szechuen by Liu Chun-hou and Hsiung Ko—wu the Szechuen people congratulated themselves in the thought that they would at last be able to introduce popular government. Now they are silent. The new situation in Yunnan, with the entry of Ku Pin-chen, is considered by the Yunnanese as the inauguration of a progressive era, and the probability is that they too will soon be disilmsioned. Popular government is a thing that must be begun by the people, maintained by the people and consummated by the people. As long as they expect wonderful changes from militarists who are in power to-day and out of power tomorrow, they will always meet with disappointments.

Outer Mongolia.

From the "Peking and Tientsin Times" (British)

Little sympathy will be felt for the Chinese government in the difficulties which it is now experiencing in Outer Mongolia, regarding which vague and alarmist rumors now come to hand almost daily. It was only on Monday last that we printed a list of fourteen Russians, including three women, who had been slaughtered by the Chinese soldiery in Urga. No details of this massacre were given, but it seems hardly conceivable that the victims, most of whom were members of a Commercial Mission, had committed any crime worthy of death, and in view of the repeated instances of maltreatment of Russians since the Peking government withdrew its recognition of the Russian Diplomats and Consuls in China there is only too good ground for fearing that the slaughter of these Russians was merely another example of the savagery of Chinese troops when they find a handful of Europeans completely at their mercy. Only a short time ago the Chinese government would have had to pay dearly for the excesses of the armed savages who have been despatched to Outer Mongolia to "pacify" the country. To-day, unfortunately, the life of a Russian in Urga appears to be of no more account than that of a dog, and unless the Legations who still take an interest in Russia's welfare should see fit to protest, the persecution of these unfortunate people will continue unchecked.

The recent history of Mongolia illustrates the Chinese government's habit of losing golden opportunities by sheer ineptitude. It will be recalled that on the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty,

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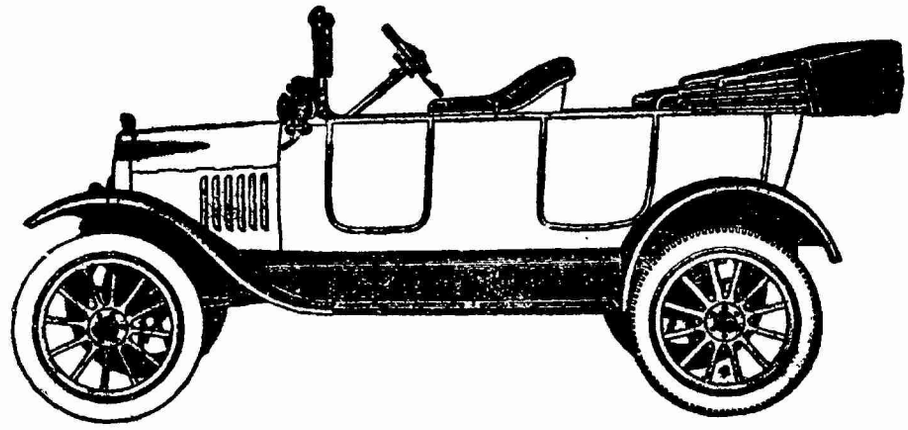

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Outer Mongolia revolted from the Republic and sought Russian protection. The Russian government, by no means unwilling to have an autonomous buffer state between China and Siberia, and displeased at the prospect of a large Chinese garrison within striking distance of the Siberian railway, espoused the Mongols' cause, and succeeded in extracting from China recognition of Outer Mongolia as an autonomous state, under Chinese suzerainty, but to all intents and purposes under Russian protection. China undertook not to despatch troops to Outer Mongolia, other than those required for the escort of the Chinese representative in Urga, and generally to abstain from interference in Outer Mongolia's internal administration and from attempts at colonization. That this settlement of the status of Outer Mongolia was not regarded as satisfactory in Chinese official circles was only to be expected. And when the Revolution broke out in Russia, followed by the Bolshevik *coup d'etat*, it was only natural that Peking should take advantage of Russia's difficulties to win back Outer Mongolia's allegiance. Circumstances combined to enable the effort to be made under favourable conditions. Commercial relations with Russia were virtually suspended, and the Mongols would naturally look for compensation in a resumption of trade with China. There was considerable restlessness among the Mongol Princes who began to regret the fact that they had forfeited the subsidies and other privileges formerly granted by China only to find that Russia had failed them, and that the profits anticipated from the development of Russo-Mongol trade could not be realized. A little tact and patience on the part of China, therefore, might well have resulted in a genuine desire for the cancellation of Mongolian autonomy, and for the reversion of Mongolia to its former status.

Tact and patience, however, were the last qualities displayed by those to whom the winning back of outer Mongolia to Chinese rule was entrusted. Although the Urga government refused to associate itself with Attaman Semenoff's Pan-Mongolian adventure, the only unfavourable development which Peking had to fear, it was decided to send General Hsu Shu-tseng, with a portion of his Japanese-subsidized army to Urga to subjugate Outer Mongolia. "Little" Hsu acted in his usual truculent and intolerant way. He proceeded to Urga in person in October 1919, and set to work to induce the Mongols to petition Peking for the restoration of Chinese rule, The Hutuktu declined to receive him, and referred the question of the cancellation of Mongolian autonomy to the Legislature, which showed itself uncompromisingly opposed to "Little" Hsu's suggestion. The latter thereupon cancelled the proposals for the favorable treatment of the Mongols, and demanded the cancellation of autonomy within thirty-six hours, failing which the Living Buddha and the President of the Council of Ministers would be arrested and transported to Kalgan. The Legislature rejected "Little" Hsu's demands by an even larger majority, and bloodshed was only averted by the personal intervention of the Living Buddha. A petition in the form drafted by General Hsu Shu-tseng was then handed to him, signed by the Mongol Ministers and Vice-Ministers (the Living Buddha refused to the last to sign away his independence) and on the strength of this petition the President of the Republic, who can hardly have been ignorant of the circumstances under which it was extorted, was graciously pleased to accept Outer Mongolia back into the fold. "Little" Hsu was rewarded for what he had done by the appointment of Defence Commis-

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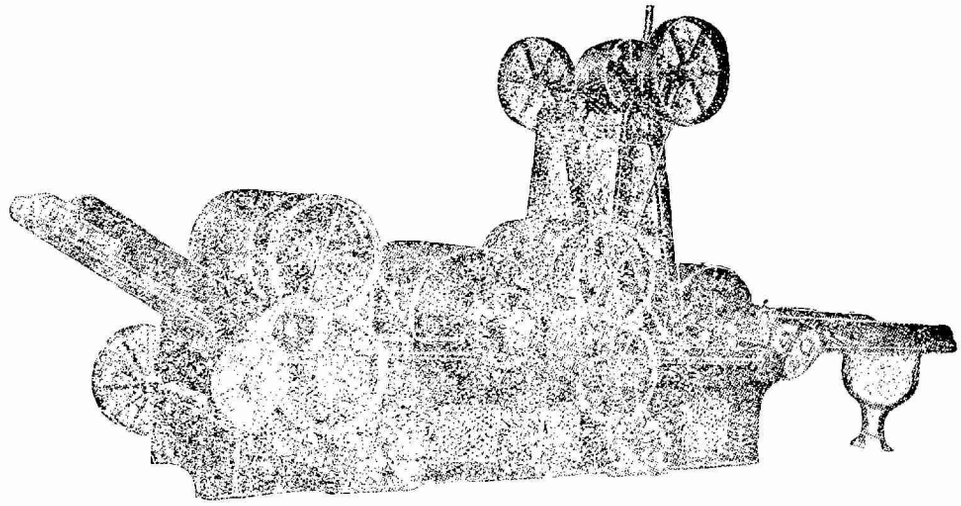

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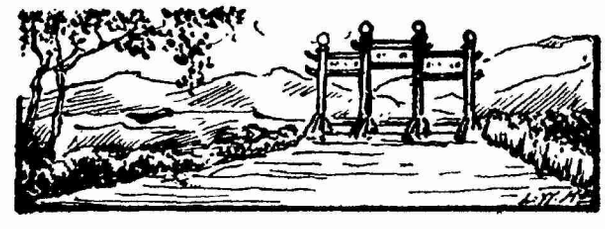
Agents in China

sioner of the Northwestern Frontiers, and on December 2, 1919, the Frontier Forces disarmed the Mongols, and occupied the former Mongol Ministries.

It was not to be expected that the Mongols would take kindly to the reintroduction of Chinese authority in this fraudulent manner, though they were helpless to resist it at the moment. And the recent appearance in the vicinity of Urga of a mixed Russian force, whose avowed intention is the expulsion of the Chinese garrison, has probably reawakened hopes of recovering their independence. The Chinese Commandant at Urga, General Chu Chi-hsiang, is notoriously anti-foreign, and his treatment of Russians and Mongols alike appears to have been uniformly brutal. His savage attempts at repression, however, seem to have failed. Urga has been isolated for nearly a week, and such news as leaks through, *via* Kalgan, suggests that the plight of the Chinese garrison is desperate. It is reported that Urga is now being attacked from three sides, that the Chinese have suffered heavy casualties, and that the Hutuktu has been "rescued" by the attackers. All roads leading out of the town have been occupied by the enemy, and General Chu seems to fear the worst unless reinforcements reach him promptly.

The fall of Urga would probably be preceded and followed by terrible bloodshed. The Chinese troops are quite capable of indulging in a general massacre of Russians and Mongols when Urga can no longer be held, and they, in turn, will almost certainly be the victims of savage reprisals if the "enemy" enters. Moreover a long and costly campaign will be necessary to reconquer Outer Mongolia. The outlook, therefore, cannot be considered reassuring, and this makes it the more regrettable that Peking did not adopt a conciliatory policy when the opportunity of cancelling Mongolian autonomy occurred. At the best, Outer Mongolia will now be in a state of ferment for an indefinite period, and even if the Mongols should eventually be subjugated, relations between them and the Chinese will be embittered for many years. It is to avoid a similar state of affairs on our Indian frontiers that Great Britain has been urging China for years past to come to a reasonable understanding regarding the status of Tibet. The Chinese are detested by those whom they regard as subject races in the outlying dependencies, yet on every occasion on which an opportunity occurs of conciliating these peoples they foster hatred, instead of overcoming it, by acts of criminal folly. Outer Mongolia's economic and political dependence on China would have brought her back to the fold automatically if due consideration had been shown for the susceptibilities and prejudices of the population. The present situation in Urga is merely one more example of the ineptitude of the Chinese militarists, whose arrogance in treating those they consider weaker than themselves has fomented hatred and suspicion where a statesman-like policy would have won permanent advantages for the "Republic."



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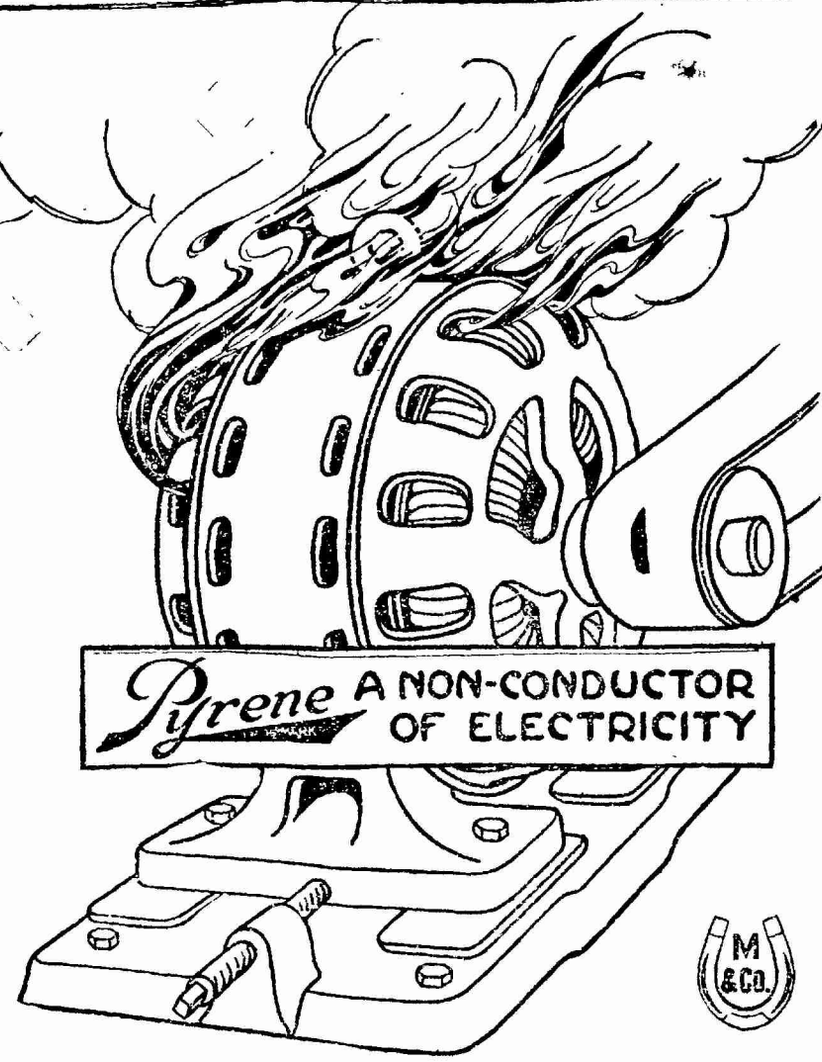

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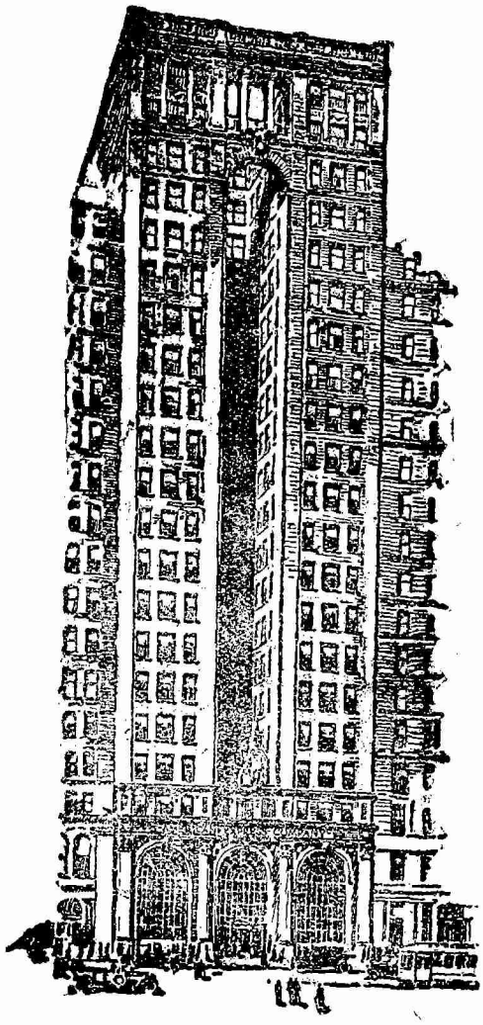

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Inaugural Meeting of British Women's Association

In connection with the women of the British community of Shanghai organizing a social service club, the preliminary meeting was held at the British Consulate on Friday last, February 18, when it was announced that the inaugural meeting would be held on Friday afternoon, March 4. There were more than 500 women present at the preliminary meeting when Mrs. E. M. Gull wife of Mr. Gull, secretary of the British Chamber to set forth the plans and aims of such an organization in Shanghai. Lady Fraser occupied the chair during the meeting and recommended highly the idea of forming an organization of British women in Shanghai in the interest of public service.

Mrs. E. M. Gull spoke of the desirability of cooperating in forming an association of all the British women and girls in Shanghai and the necessity of binding ourselves together into an organization with the great and common object of social service in its widest sense for mutual benefit and welfare. The initial idea, however, is that British women should unite in sharing the social work of the community, first, by assisting any existing social organizations and, second, by helping to organize any future social efforts as may from time to time become necessary

The subject that has from the very first most strongly indentified itself with the scheme for organization, stated Mrs. Gull, is the pressing need for the establishment of a residential and social club for the ever increasing number of women and girls who are working here. The girls who are employed in offices, schools, business houses are forced to resort to boarding houses under conditions that are often irksome, sometimes undersirable and usually expensive; the cost to them almost invariably being out of proportion to their salaries. "What is needed—and I really am not speaking without my book, for I am myself a woking woman—what is needed," said Mrs. Gull, "is a thoroughly up-to-date club run on broad, modern lines, where a certain number of members whose homes are else-where may live, and where an unlimited number may enjoy the usual club privileges untrammelled by restriction."

After remarking that many women in Shanghai felt they were missing something in living out of the Western world, and stagnating mentally, Mrs. Gull went on to enumerate various subjects on which lectures, papers and debates would evoke warm interst. Thus there would be space for a literary section, a magazine exchange and library, a gardening section, musical and artists' sections, and one devoted to the interests and study of children would certainly have its uses: it might run a children's library, and possibly inaugurate children's gardens in those populous parts of the Settlement where they now play about on the pavements while their amahs gossip together.

Another matter in which she hoped the association would interest itself is in fostering more friendly relations with the modern, English speaking, Chinese women and girls, and in affording information, en-

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couragement and assistance to those Chinese girls who wished to imbibe Western education. Very few of them go to England at present but—were they not a little to blame for this?

Mrs. Billinghurst outlined the proposed constitution, the clauses of which were discussed seriatim and adopted with minor amendments. It was mentioned by the speaker that the initiative in the formation of the association came from Mrs. Rolfe on the occasion of her recent visit to Shanghai, when she impressed upon the fact that British women must organize. Following this, the suggestion had been taken up with enthusiasm.

On the proposal of Mrs. O. M. Green, seconded by Miss Summerskill, it was agreed that the draft constitution shall be brought forward for confirmation at the inaugural meeting (to be held in the Masonic Hall on March 4) when a committee shall be elected to serve in accordance with the terms of the constitution. The meeting terminated with the passing of votes of thanks to Lady Fraser for presiding, and to the speakers. Those ladies who did not obtain membership slips are requested to send their names and addresses, through the post, to Mrs. Peebles, No. 585 Avenue Foch.

American College Club

The members of the American College Club of Shanghai met at the home of Mrs. F. J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 22. The afternoon was spent in sewing padded garments for the famine relief sufferers, and garments to the amount of 240 have been completed up to date. It is hoped to accomplish much in this connection before spring.

Mrs. Donald McGillivray gave a brief talk on actual conditions existing in the famine area in Honan, citing particular instances of sacrifice and suffering and also brought a good many new lights on the subject. Mrs. McGillivray stated that most of the work was being done by the missions in this district and a few committees organized for this special purpose. Present at the meeting was Mrs. C. F. Remer, wife of Mr. Remer of St. John's University, who told of famine conditions at Shanoch'iao as related by Mr. Remer who returned from that special district on Tuesday.

Government R. Rs. Cut Rates For Implements

Half rates are being charged by the Chinese Government Railways for the transportation of implements and articles necessary for agricultural production in the famine districts. They became effective on February 1, and last for a period of six months. An order authorizing them has just been circularized among the railways by the Ministry of Communications.

No certificates will be needed to get such privilege from the different lines so that there will be no delay in the transportation of goods.

Before this order was issued, bean cakes for fertilizing purposes wers transported at reduced rates for a period of one year. Other famine relief measures of the Ministry of Communications include the free transportation of famine relief grains.

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C. J. Sellers of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works recently visited the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking during the past week, investigating the possibilities of a market for plows designed to meet Chinese conditions. The University had been using an Oliver plow with good results for some time, but Mr. Sellers brought with him the new small one-handled types that have been especially manufactured for the Orient. One feature of the plow aside from the single handle is the so-called chilled metal mold board and share. The ordinary plows with steel share soon become dull. A plow with a chilled share which is harder than glass and which retains its edge for a long period and which then can be cheaply replaced will certainly be well adapted to Chinese conditions. In the types designed for Oriental countries are the smallest types for use in heavy soil by one animal, such as the rice-growing districts in Central and South China, and a somewhat larger plow for the northern plains where animals are driven in teams of two or three and where deeper plowing is necessary.

Pacific Cable System To Be Extended

Official approval to a route long advocated by the Pacific Northwest section and encouraged in the orient was made by an announcement in December before the Senate Committee by President Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company that his idea of extending the Pacific Cable system is for two cables from Seattle, one via the Aleutian Islands direct to Japan, and the other to China. Early legislation preliminary to the laying of at least one additional cable across the Pacific has been advised by Senator Jones of Washington.

It is estimated that the cable would cost approximately G. $6,000 a mile and a cable touching on the Aleutian Islands would follow the great circle of navigation now used by ships coming from the Orient to Seattle, the shortest route across the Pacific. The present cable from San Francisco to Yokohama is 6993 nautical miles long while a cable laid from Seattle by the route suggested by President Carlton would be 4254 nautical miles. The present cable from San Francisco to Manila is 7141 nautical miles long, while a cable from Seattle to Manila via Yokohama would be 6,011 nautical miles. A relay station on one of the Aleutian Islands, half-way between Seattle and Japan, will make the first two spans about 2127 knots each. Comparing distances, the Aleutian Island route will be 1130 knots shorter to Manila, 2739 knots shorter to Yohohama, with similar results to other points in the Far East. The longest span of the present cable is about 300 knots longer than either of the two equal spans to Yokohama by the Aleutian route. To Manila three relays are used on the present cable to two required by the Aleutian route; to Yokohama the present cable has three relays to one by the latter route. The gain in speed of transmission, considerable and important, is secondary only to the tremendous saving in initial construction costs and upkeep.

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Eighth Annual Meeting of the East China Educational Association

One of the outstanding features of the eighth annual meeting of the East China Educational Association, which met in Shanghai for two and one half days during the latter half of February, was the visit of a special representative from the Peking Ministry of Education, Dr. H.C. Ren. Dr. Ren came for a conference upon the matter of government recognition of Mission schools. The following report gives some interesting information. It is to be noted that only schools of collegiate grade are dealt with here, but there is reason to believe that in the near future the government will also make provision for the recognition of Mission schools of middle school grade.

A. 1. The previous regulations providing for registrations of institutions of college grade specified that there should be no religious teaching. This clause concerning religion has now been deleted.

2. New regulations have been put forth concerning the registration of private schools of collegiate grade. These regulations do not go into detail and are conceived along broad lines.

3. The University of Nanking and Peking University have already made application for recognition by the government under the new regulations, and assurance has been given by the Ministry and announcement made in the Chinese press that such recognition was about to be given.

4. The Ministry of Education has stated that the Ministry is prepared to receive further applications and to provide for inspection of such colleges as apply, with a view of extending recognition to them in the near future.

B. The committee desires to lay special emphasis upon the recommendations of Dr. H. C. Ren on behalf of the Ministry of Education, as follows:—

That Mission schools try to connect themselves with the Chinese educational world through such agencies as Chinese schools and local educational association.

In order to show appreciation of the coming of Dr. Ren as the special representative of the Ministry of education a number of prominent Christian educational leaders gave a banquet in his honor. The following were present:—Dr. F. J. White, president of the East China Educational Association and of Shanghai Baptist College; Dr. J. E. Williams, vice-president of Nanking University; Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of Government Teachers College, Nanking; Dr. Jno. W. Cline, president of Soochow University; Rev. W.P. Roberts, acting president of St. John's University; H.S. Redfern, Esq, president of Ningpo Methodist College; Dr. F. D. Gamewell, gen. sec'y China Christian Educational Association; Dr. C. C. Chen, acting vice-pres. Shanghai Baptist College; Dr. E.L. Mattox, Hangchow Christian College; Prof. W. T. Tao, dean Government Teachers College, Nanking; Dr. C. Yang, dean of Commercial Dept. Government teachers College; Dr. Fong Sec. editor English Dept. Commercial Press; Rev. E. H. Cressy, president of the Association of Christian Middle Schools of East.

Another striking feature of the meeting was the adoption of a plan for reorganization of the Association, providing for Collegiate, middle school and primary departments with one or two days of sectional

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

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The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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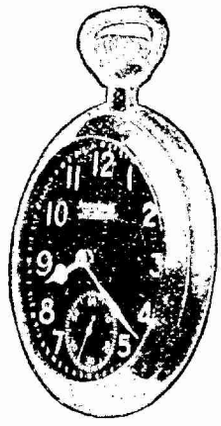

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conference for each as well as a day of joint conference. Two hundred dollars was voted to a reorganizing committee, who are to visit various schools in the effort to get all the institution in this association to contribute from their funds enough to make up a total budget of six thousand dollars a year for the employment of a permanent secretary, who shall give all his time to the work of the association. The plan is to ask for the loan of a missionary for two years, with the understanding that after that time all expenses are to be borne by the association. If such a man can be secured it will mean a great deal to the correlation of Christian education in this region.

It was gratifying to note the prominent and helpful part which Chinese educators took both on the program and in the discussions. Dr. P. W. Kuo, Dr. C. C. Chen, and Prof. W. T. Tao all appeared on the program, while much of the work on two other papers was done by Chinese educators, so that matters were presented from the Chinese as well as foreign view point. This was especially so in the startling discussion of "Radical Thouht among Chinese Students," prepared by Dr. R.Y. Lo. and Rev. Paul Hutchinson. Evidence was given to show that the students in Mission schools are reading many of the new magazines in popular style, presenting most radical thought, with the resulting crop of extremists who advocate everything from free love to anarchy. There seems to be a challenging of all old beliefs—religious and social and a spirit of inquiry that bodes ill to mere dogmatizing. While this mental food of the students is alarming, the spirit of inquiry is a healthy sign and conviction was expressed that a dynamic faith tactfully guiding the students will bring them safely through the present brainstorm.

Officers of the East China Educational Association for 1921-1922;
President: Dr. F. J. White
Vice President: H. S. Redfern, Esq.
Secretary: Prof. E. J. Anderson
Treasurer, Rev. Andrew Allison.

Executive Committee :—The officers and Miss E. Peterson, Miss M. E. Pyle, and Dr. P. W. Kuo.

Men and Events

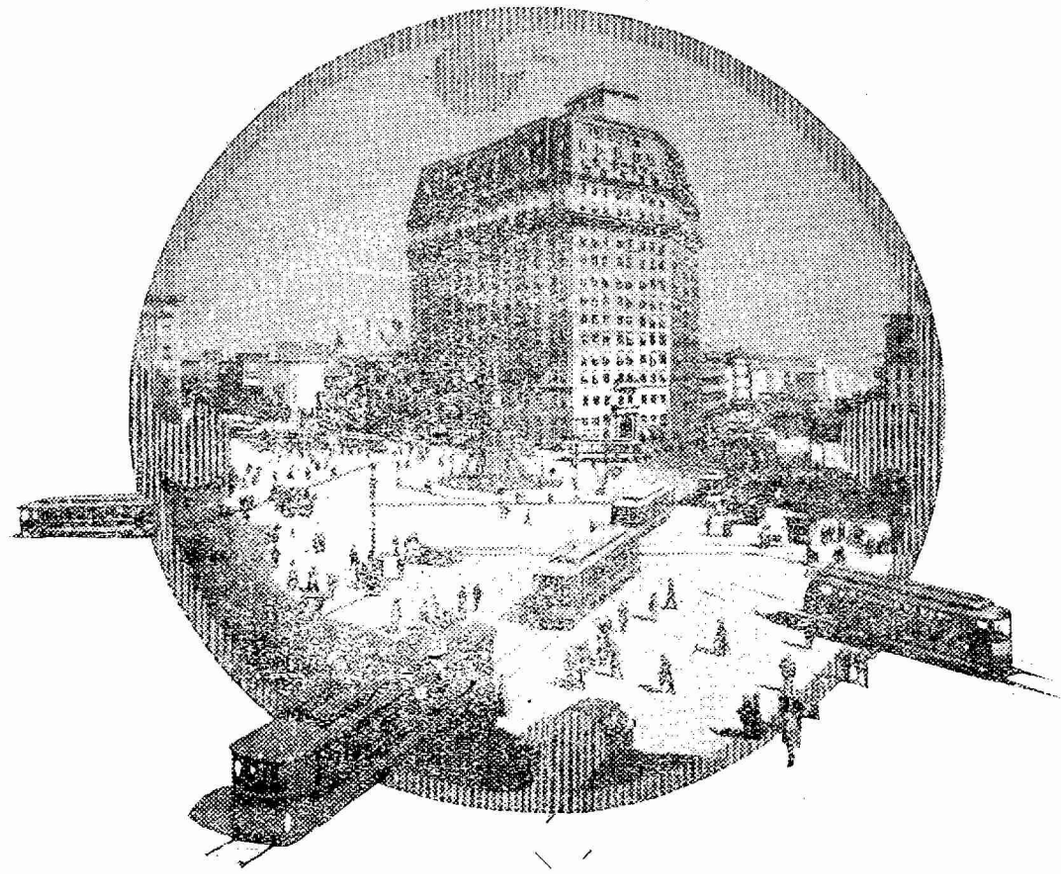
Harold Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Company. Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar and family, are expected to arrive in Shanghai this week after a month spent in Manila.

W. H. Arnold, vice-president of Andersen, Meyer and Company who has been in America for several months, is expected to return to Shanghai on the *s. s. Siberia Maru* March 8.

W. C. Sprague manager of the Standard Oil Company for North China, is planning to return to Shanghai this week after several weeks spent in Manila and South China on a trip.

W. H. Patterson, general manager of A. O. Anderson and Company, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Patterson, is planning to depart this week for Tientsin and Peking on a several weeks business trip.

"Ancient Principles for Modern Guidance; A Taoist View of Life," was the subject of a paper read by the Rev. Evan Morgan at a meeting of the Royal



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Asiatic Society in the hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, February 24, at 5:30 p. m.

N. F. Allman, Vice-Consul of the United States Consulate at Tsingtao, is expected to arrive in Shanghai at an early date to become Junior Mixed Court Assessor succeeding J.E. Jacobs who will become Senior Assessor in place of Ray P. Tenney, who is departing for America shortly on leave.

A. Q. Adamson, architect for the Y. M. C. A. in China with offices on Museum Road, Shanghai, is planning to depart for America on Saturday, February 26, on the *s. s. Ecuador* on furlough. He will be absent from Shanghai about six or eight months, par of which time he will spend in Iowa.

According to information received the manager of the Pittsburgh Baptist Foreign Mission Society announced on February 10, that a donation of G. $125,000 to the Shanghai Christian College had been made by a prominent Baptist family, and the board added G. $50,000 to the contribution.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Shanghai Civic League, will be held on Friday, February 25, at 5:30 p. m. in the Grace Church, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Addresses will be delivered at this meeting by I. Mason, and Dr. Darroch, D. D., and others, on the subject of "The Extension of the Franchise to Ratepayers Living. Outside Settlement Lines." A. J. Hughes will preside at the meeting.

More than 600 people were present at the annual dinner and supper given by the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps in celebration of George Washington's birthday, on Tuesday, February 22, at the Astor House. The ballroom and dining room were used for dancing during the evening, music being furnished by the Astor House orchestra and the orchestra for the Ritz Cafe. The rooms were elaborately decorated with greenery and flags and presented a colorful effect.

A demonstration of the methods used which he finds most effective in handling the work of the Council of Health Education in distributing the health idea in China was made by Dr. W. W. Peter at a meeting of the Advertising Club of China on Wednesday afternoon, February 23, at the office of the Council of Health Education, 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai at 5:30 p. m. an exhibit was also held demonstrating his talk of some of the posters, handbills, and lantern slides.

Edwin Denby, formerly assistant in the Maritime Customs in China, serving at Peking, Tientsin, and Shanghai, has been chosen by President-elect Harding as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Denby has a brother, Charles Denby, in Shanghai, who is now connected with Gaston Williams and Wigmore and was former United States Consul-General at Shanghai, and also was connected with the Chinese Customs. Mr. Denby, the new Secretary of the Navy, came to China with his father when he was Minister to China and is well known throughout the Far East.

The launching of the *s. s. Oriental*, the third of the U. S. Shipping Board steamers, took place at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering work on Wednesday afternoon, February 23. A large crowd was present at the launching. Mrs. Tseng Yi-ting, wife of Captain Tseng christened the new steamer and was presented with a silver cup in memory of the launch-

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ing. Of the four boats contracted to be built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, the *Mandarin*, is now on its maiden trip to the States, the *Celestial* and the *Oriental* are nearing completion and the *Cathay*, is expected to be launched sometime in June.

A scholarship prize to the approximate value of Mex. $240 will be awarded during this year by the China Christian Literature Council of which Paul Hutchinson is chairman, for the best essay produced on a subject which will have to do with the development of the Chinese Christian literary talent. This contest is being conducted to see if a response will be made by the Chinese in which case an annual prize will be given during each calendar year in the future as a memorial to the late Dr. Timothy Richard, who bequeathed the China Christian Literature Council a sum, the interest of which is to form an annual prize to "help develop Chinese Christian literary talent." The Timothy Richard prize will be offered for the first time in 1922 and the following rules must be observed by the competitors: The competitor was to be of Chinese nationality and a Christian; he must be a graduate or a senior student of a college, either government or mission; he must write on the proscribed subject (this year "My Idea for a Religion for the Twentieth Century), and he must in case he wins spend the next year in advanced study under the direction of a committee of the Council. The essays for this year must be in the hands of the China Christian Literature Council, 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, before May 20, 1921.

News from North China

On the occasion of Washington's Birthday, February 22, Mr. Crane, American Minister and Mrs. Crane, held an "At home" at the American Legation from 5 to 7 p. m.

The Canadian Association dinner originally to be held at the Wagons Lits Hotel, Peking, on February 17, has been postponed to March 3 owing to the death of Miss L. Nunn, a member of the Association.

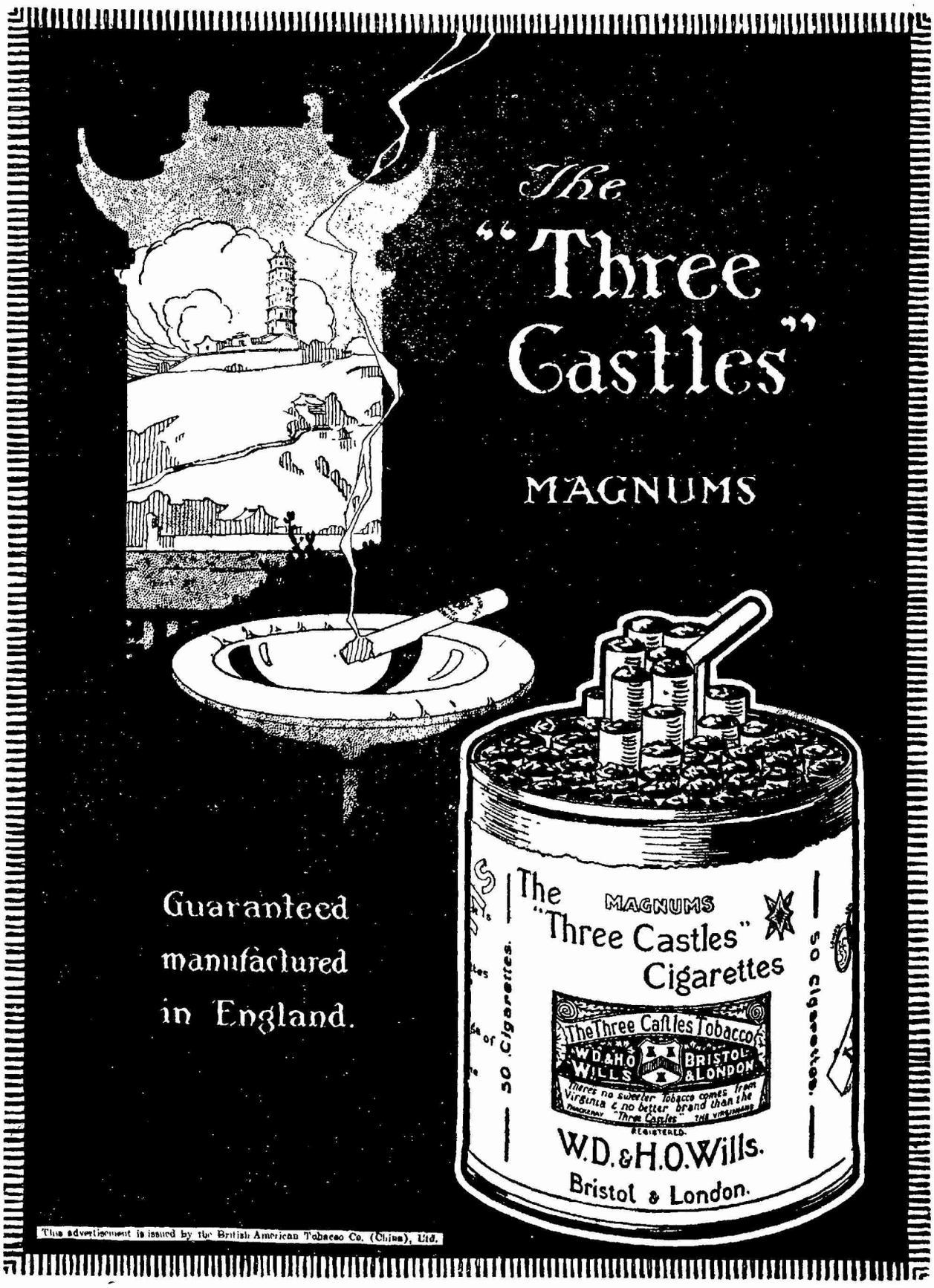
Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, has informed the president that China has been invited to participate in the next international wireless convention. Mr. Yeh recommends that China should accept the invitation.

The meetings of the International Christian Fellowship, which have been suspended pending the reorganization will be resumed weekly, commencing on the evening of February 16, and they will be held on Wednesdays in the future.

Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, in a petition to the Ministry of Agriculture, requests the registration of a Chinese stock exchange promoted by Pien Yin-chang, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in the Chinese city of Tientsin.

Much regret is felt at the death of Miss Nunn, a Canadian lady who was secretary to D. W. Salisbury, of the Peking Union Medical College. Deceased became ill on Friday last and died on Tuesday. The cause of her death has not yet been diagnosed.

Both the Minister of Finance and the Vice-Minister have tendered their resignation on account of the insurmountable difficulty of finding funds for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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

15-760

various administrative and military purposes. The President has returned their letters of resignation.

The government is calling a conference in March of financial representatives of the provinces, at the suggestion of Chow Tsz-chi, Minister of Finance. The conference will discuss means of disbanding superfluous soldiers and currency problems in general.

The new Minister of Sweden arrived at Peking last week, and brought with him a number of documents from his government conferring decorations upon Chinese officials. He will be received in audience by the President shortly when he will present his credentials.

The Ministry of Education has promulgated a set of regulations forbiding severe corporal punishment of school children as a disciplinary measure and the regulations are made necessary by many country school teachers who still use the old method of beating children's palms.

Vice-Admiral Nakano, Japanese Commander of the Naval Port of Port Arthur, will arrive at Peking on February 21, on a brief visit, and will stay in the Chinese capital until February 25. The Japanese community of Peking has made an elaborate preparation to entertain him.

Peking students have sent a petition to the President and the Prime Minister protesting against the appointment of Chang Hsun, as Director General of the Forestry Development in Jehol, on the ground that he was a monarchist and that he attempted to restore the Manchu to the Throne in 1917.

Delegates from nine provinces have arrived in Peking to attend the conference on local self-government. In a published notice the Minister of the Interior informs them that they must register their names at the Ministry and they will shortly be informed of the date of the opening of the conference.

Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has gone to Mukden to interview Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the Manchurian lion of the hour, on a number of government questions of the day. The Hungchun incident between China and Japan will also be discussed during his visit to Mukden.

Colonel Tanaka, chief of the China department of Shosho Yoko, who has been in Japan for some time after his return from America and Europe, is expected to return to Tientsin soon in company with Major Nathan and Colonel Young, General and assistant general manager of the Kailan Mining Administration.

H. Mitsunaga, chairman of the committee to prepare for the Conference of the Oriental Press Representatives' Conference to be held at Tokyo on April 8, and president of the Dempo News Agency, is visiting in Peking and is canvassing among Chinese and Japanese journalists and inviting them to attend the conference.

The government has received a memorandum from the Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang, Commander of the Sixteenth Mixed Brigade, who recently seized two hundred thousand dollars of railway fund at Sinyahgchow, Honan, in transport to pay his soldiers' arrears, suggesting the employment of his soldiers to build railways and roads to improve communications.

Invitations have been issued for the George Washington Ball, which is to be given by the American community of Tientsin, on Tuesday night at the

Empire Cafe. On the same occasion, a dinner will be given by the American community of Peking under the joint auspices of Peking Post of the American Legion and the American Association of North China.

Discussion of the agenda for the proposed general conference of the American Chambers of Commerce of China, planned for Shanghai, from April 29 to May 3, was the feature of monthly meeting of the Tientsin American Chamber of Commerce, held on Thursday afternoon at the room of the Chamber. The comunication from the Shanghai American Chamber with regard to the matter of the agenda was approved generally.

Six foreigners and six Chinese, composing the members of the committee for supervising the proceeds of the four million dollars famine relief loan raised on the Customs surtax, held a meeting on February 13, and decided upon the following distribution of the loan proceeds: 19 precent to Chihli, 18 percent to Peking districts, 13½ percent to Shantung, 22 percent to Honan, 10 percent to Shansi, and 12 percent to Shensi, retaining five percent as reserve.

Announcement was made on February 9, of the change in the status of the Aviation Department into that of the Aviation Administration under the direct control of the Cabinet, The Administration in future will have the charge of all matters connected with aviation throughout the country. The staff will consist of one director-general, one director of the a dministration, two counsellors, four chiefs of department, two secretaries, ten deputy counsellors, four chief engineers, twenty-four chancellors, and twelve experts.

Peking, February 19, 1921.

News from Central China

A branch of the tea bank organized by Cantonese merchants in Peking will be opened in Hankow in the near future. Mr. Ouyang has been visiting Hankow from Shanghai since last month to make arrangements for the opening of the Hankow branch.

Some Chinese merchants in Hankow have again filed a petition with the civil governor for permission to organize a stock and produce exchange in Hankow with capital to be raised from purely Chinese sources. Some of the members of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, however, are opposing the proposal with full strength.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, and Doyen of the Consular Body, has been decorated with a second class Chia Ho by the Peking government through the recommendation of the governors of Wuchang. The medal has been handed to the Japanese Consul by the Hankow Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

The authorities of Boone University, Wuchang, received in January a gift of a box of one hundred and fifty volumes from New York Public Library, where Dr. Anderson, the librarian, is much interested in the work done by two of their graduates of the New York Library School, who are now associate librarians of Boone University.

Members of the Hankow chapter of the American Red Cross have again contributed, through their

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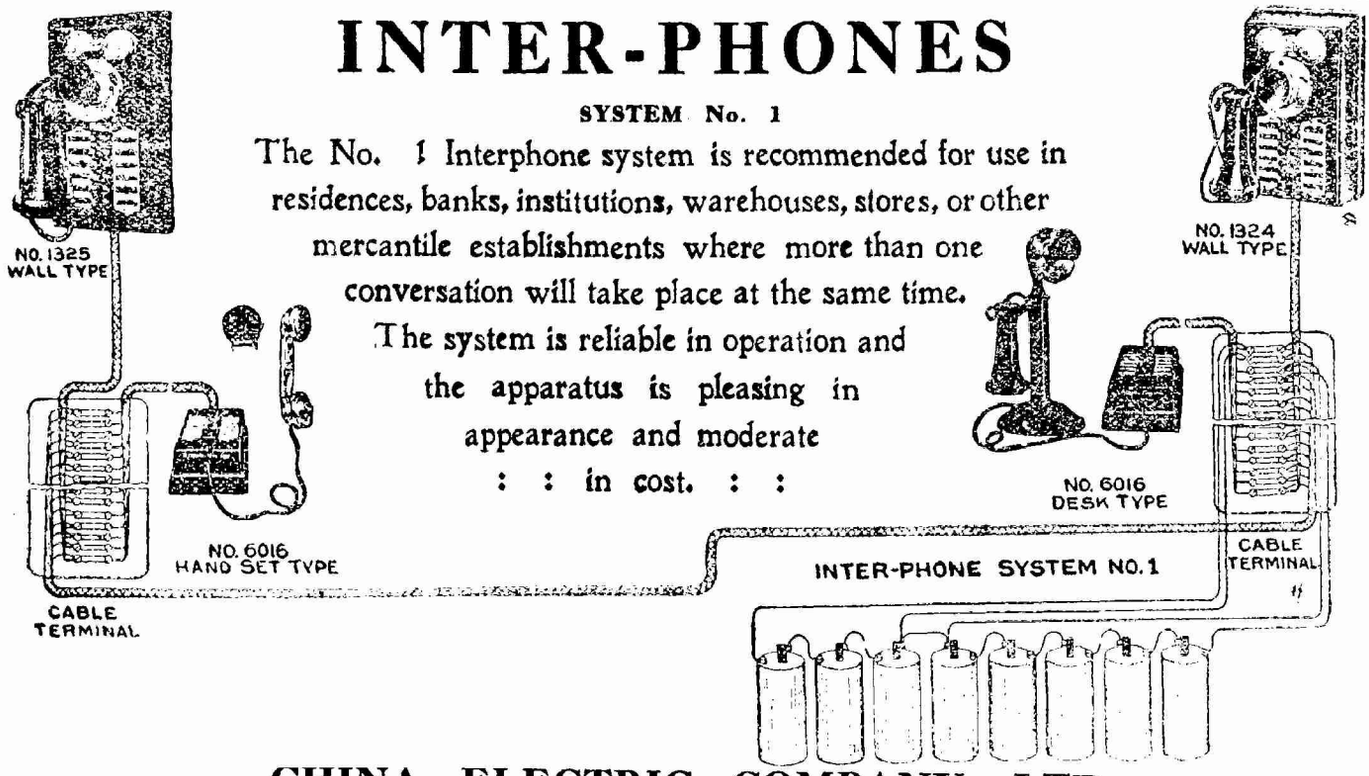

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honorary treasurer Theodore Carlsen, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, the sum of $1,082 for the North China famine relief fund. This addition brings the fund thus far raised by the Hankow International Committee to $26,638 and Tls. 9946.

Construction of a new cotton mill is now proceeding at Kiukiang on a site near the river front. This mill, though a purely Chinese enterprise, will have modern and most up-todate equipment from American factories. It is reported to have ordered through the agency of Andersen, Meyer and Company 15,000 spindles and 300 weaving machines.

General Wang Chuan-yuan recently chastised two of his relatives now in official position who were found smoking opium by trouncing them with a leather belt. When some of the women pleaded on their behalf, General Wang pointed out that if his own relatives were allowed to commit crimes with immunity, he could not punish any other official transgressors.

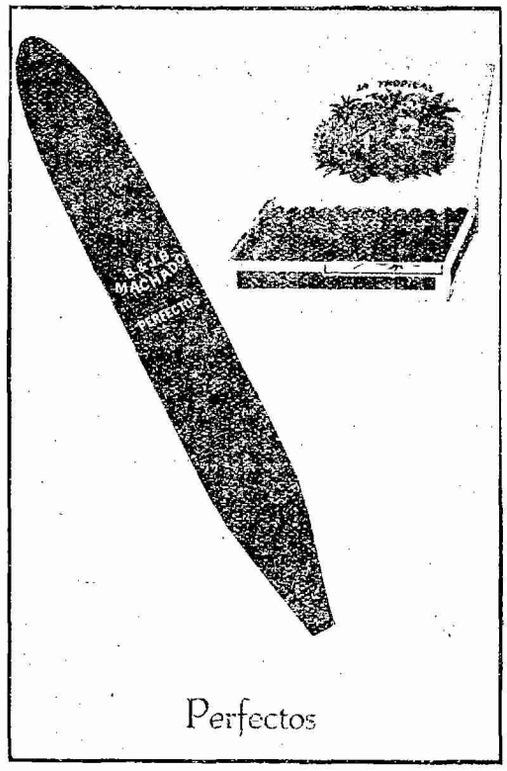
The president of the Wuchang Government Teachers College has gone to Peking in an attempt to secure fuuds for the running expenses of that college. Because of shortage of funds from Peking, there have been several teachers strikes last year. Unless definite allocations of funds are made by Peking, there seems little hope of the college running for another year.

Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission, who is at present visiting Changsha, has interviewed the Hunan Military Governor, General Chao Heng-ti and the Civil Governor, Mr. Lin Tse-yu, and has pursuaded them to form a Hunan branch of the National Drive Work for famine relief funds. He will address a great mass meeting in Changsha today on the subject of famine.

Further small purchases are reported of sesamum seeds, white tallow and goatskins in the market for exports in Hankow. Prices remain firm in spite of the small business passing. There is nothing of interest to report in the piece goods which closed on account of the Chinese New Year. The local cotton yarn market is on the upward grade with a fair inquiry for stocks at good prices for prompt clearance.

The chief engineer of the Wuchang-Changsha section of the Canton-Hankow Railway has left Hankow for Hunan to survey the Chunchow-Sintzeling section in company with some Chinese officials and engineers, so that construction of this section can be begun this summer by the Ministry of Communications with funds supplied by the Peking-Hankow, the Peking-Mukden and the Tientsin-Pukow lines.

The Hunan Provincial Assembly of Changsha is well nigh being dissolved, many prominent members and speakers having resigned. The effort of the Assemblymen to form a representative advisory council has also failed. The recent arrest and execution of six conspirators who were found throwing bombs at the yamen of General Chao Heng-ti shows



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that political conditions in Hunan have not yet been settled.

In spite of adverse conditions and disturbances, Chinese business in Hankow seems to have suffered but little during the lunar year just closed in view of the fact that Chinese money market before this New Year period was easier than it had been in previous years. Although some merchants in export business suffered tremendous losses, in general Hankow Chinese merchants had a successful year considering the adverse trade conditions.

Soldiers at Tsungyang district, Hupeh, are reported to have mutinied on February 5 and looted the whole of the city. Before robbing the shops and houses, the soldiers fired their rifles into the air so as to frighten the people away. These soldiers were formerly under the command of Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of Ex-Primier Tuan Chi-jui, who is now in a Wuchang prison after the defeat of the Anfu military clique.

Chang Yo-pei, compradore of the Hankow branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, entertained last Friday upwards of fifty leading Chinese merchants and newspapermen in Hankow at a banquet. During the feast, Mr. Chang explained by documentary evidence that the recent rumors about bankruptcy of that bank were absolutely unfounded and were more fabrications circulated by speculators with a view to buying up its notes at a cheap rate.

On account of an incessant civil strife in western Hunan, people of those districts have sent a delegation to Wuchang to confer with authorities of Hupeh on the question of settling the dispute there. Several hundred innocent people, who attempted to escape from the area endangered by a threatened fighting, were reported to have been killed by the soldiers. The contending forces are those pretending to be under Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Hunan provincial troops.

The Hunan provincial government has signed an agreement with the representative Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Changsha for the loan of $1,000,000 on the security of the antimony ores of the Shui-kow-shan mines. According to the stipulations of the loan contract, the management of the Shui-kow-shan mines will sell the ores of the mines to the Japanese company at a fixed rate within the next five years, and the loan will be refunded within ten years by Hunan province.

Compromise is reported to have been brought about between Military Governor of Kiangsi, General Chen Kwang-yuan, and General Chang Chung-tsang, who before the Chinese New Year fell into serious dispute regarding distribution of funds and forces in Kiangsi province. Before the compromise, both were mobilizing their troops for a fight, and had not mediation come in at the breaking point another civil strife would have been started in Central China.

The Custom House of Hankow has been removed from its old building to be temporarily housed in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to allow its old building to be demolished for the construction of a new and larger building. The old building was found too small for present use because of the increased volume of trade in Hankow. The design was submitted by H. E. Stewardson and H. M. Spence of Shanghai, and the building will be of reinforced concrete.

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THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

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K. Chen, the new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, has been instructed by the Peking government to establish in Hankow an office for the administration of Russian affairs in Hupeh province. This office will temporarily take over the Russian consular jurisdiction in Hankow district and will be in the building of the former Russian Consulate-General at Hankow. A. T. Beltchenko, former Russian Consul-General, will act in advisory capacity in the management of Russian affairs.

The Yu Chuen Steamship Company, a new Chinese company that is contemplating to open a service on the upper Yangtze stretches from Ichang to Chungking, has been registered at the Danish Consulate in Hankow, and therefore will run a steamship service under Danish flag. This new company is forced to seek foreign protection because of the precarious conditions on the upper Yangtze valley, which for many years past, has been invested by bandits, brigands, and lawless soldiers, who would commandeer passing steamers and molest travelers.

General Chen Kwang-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsi, has reported to the Peking government that General Chang Tsung-tsang, has secretly escaped and the whole of his army is now strongly guarded by his own troops. Governor Chen suggests that Chang's troops should be immediately disbanded. In compliance with his request, a portion of Chang's troops han been disbanded and sent home to the northern provinces by way of Hankow. It is also reported that Chang Tsung-tsang has escaped to Hankow, but thus far there has been no corroboration.

Foreign members of the staff of Boone University, Wuchang, are doing no small work in the famine districts up north. John A. Wilson, Jr. has relieved Edward Walker at Suning. F. E. A. Shepherd, American agricultural specialist who is also volunteering, is now in Chihli province. R. A. Kemp has been located at Weihwei, Honan. All these volunteer relief workers from Boone staff expect to return on or about the beginning of March. Besides, Francis Wei is putting his whole time with the Hankow International Famine Relief Committee arranging for the relief fund drive of the national campaign.

Lan Tien-wei, commander of Southern forces in Western Hupeh who were recently defeated first by volunteer corps formed by farmers and people of Shihnan district and then by troops of General Wang Chuan-yuan, has been arrested by the volunteers. Military Governor Wang has ordered the volunteer corps to deliver Lan Tien-wei unmolested to his troops stationed there who would bring him to Wuchang for treatment. The volunteer corps, it will be remembered, are a force recruited from farmers and common people in Shihnan and neighboring districts to seek redress of their wrongs and sufferings from soldiery.

The board of directors of the Wuhan Y.M.C.A. has been elected as follows: president, Dr. Yen Te Ching, managing director of the Wuchang-Changsha Railway; vice-president, Dr. H. J. Shu, medical practitioner; secretary, Dr. L. N. Chang, attorney and counselor-at-law; treasurer, Mr. Kwan Youngson, China Merchants Navigation Company; members, Dr. S. T. Kong, mining engineer, H. S. Chuck,

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engineer, Pacific Trading Company; Dr. K. S. Li, medical practitioner; Rev. Hu Lan-ting, American Church Mission; Rev. Hwang Chi-ting, Boone University; and Mr. Arthur M. Guttery, general secretary of the Wuhan Y. M. C. A.

Dr. C. S. Kiang Kang-hu, professor of the Oriental department of the University of California and representating the Library of Congress of Washington, D. C., visited Hankow from Peking last Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Kiang, who was born and brought up at San Francisco. Dr. Kiang spoke at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. on salient principles of socialism and their relations to conditions in China. When asked to speak, Mrs. Kiang expressed her surprise at seeing such nice Y. M. C. A. work in China which outdistanced her imaginations in America. After spending two days in Hankow, Dr. and Mrs. Kiang left for Shanghai Tuesday morning.

The Military and Civil Governors of Hupeh invited the honorary patrons and organizers of the Hankow relief fund drive both Chinese and foreign, to a reception and tea at the headquarters of the Joint Council of the Hankow Chinese and International Committee, in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. Many prominent Chinese representing the business and various other circles in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, were present. Besides representatives of various nationalities of the International Committee there were also present consular representatives of the United States, France, Russia and Japan, while the British Consul was unable to attend because he had just received the news of his son's death in England. About $40,000 was raised at the meeting, which together with the forthcoming collections of the Hankow drive will give Hankow about $50,000 to start the drive with. A branch organization of the drive has been formed in Wuchang by Chinese merchants, missionaries and members of the staff of Boone University, while the branch in Hanyang is in the hands of Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce held this week, A. E. Marker, chairman, and manager of Arnhold Brothers and Co., reported the year under review, 1920, as one of little trade and great unrest. In concluding his general remark, he said: "In business of every kind extraordinary fluctuations have been the outstanding feature and ruin of trade." In the line of shipping, the outstanding feature was the advent of the United States Shipping Board Vessels in the European trade. The volume of ocean tonnage increased steadily and at all times from spring onwards exceeded demand. During the past year the Chamber took action with regard to the following matters: the question of piracy and brigandage on the upper Yangtze, the mutiny at Ichang, the matters of crowns leases, the education of Chinese on British lines, the conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, taxes of transfers of property in ex-German concession in Hankow now under Chinese control, the retrocession of the Russian Concession, the need of commercial counselors attached to the Consulate-General, the levying of additional taxes of railways, telegraph and postal services for famine relief.

Hankow, February 20, 1921.

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Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

15-770

News from South China

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, American-Consul-General at Tientsin, is expected at Hongkong on a visit.

The proposal to admit ladies into the Hongkong Golf Club as members or subscribers has been rejected at a recent meeting.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly has passed the bill authorizing the government to issue a domestic loan of $5,000,000 for reconstruction purposes.

Among the visitors to Canton during the last few days was Commander C. T. Hutchins, naval attache at the American Legation, Peking. and Mrs. Hutchins.

To improve the tea production in this part of China, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung is asking the Canton General Chamber of Commerce to employ experts to promote their interests.

The General Committee of the Ladies' Recreation Club of Hongkong for 1921 consists of Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Everton, Mrs. Gompertz, Mrs. Jordon, Mr. Bisbet, and Mrs. Ram.

Judgment was given for the defendants February 3 at Hongkong by the Acting Chief Justice in an action in which the Yuen Hop Hong, sugar merchants, sought to recover $95,000 damages against the Kiem Tjiang Han, for alleged breach of contract.

In order that funds may be raised early for the construction of province-wide roads, many Kwangtung district good roads committees have been authorized to issue bonds. Many officials and teachers in the districts have signified their willingness to accept these bonds in lieu of cash for their salaries.

W. McIver, chief boarding officer at Hongkong, was the recipient, at the Harbor Office of Hongkong, February 7, of a handsome silver bowl from the harbor master and staff on the occasion of his departure for England on retirement. Mr. McIver has been twenty-six years in the service of the Harbor Office there.

A donation of another $100,000 to the Hongkong University by Sir Robert Ho Tung, LL. D., was announced by the Governor of Hongkong at Queen's College Prize Distribution, February 2. This donation willl be devoted to the provision of a workshop at the University. Sir Robert donated $160,000 to the University several year ago.

Up to February 4, definite action has been taken by the citizens of Canton to co-operate with the national movement for a drive for the Northern Famine Relief Fund to begin February 20. The pressure for local war relief and the coming Chinese New Year obligations on the part of many may be reason for the local delay in this pressing matter.

To improve the preventive service of the Salt Administration as well as to increase the collection of salt revenue, the Canton government has authorized all regular salt transportation junks to assist in the prevention of smuggling. Arms and ammunitions will be supplied to these transports at cost and all sailors of these vessels suffering injury or death while in preventive operations will be well compensated.

Canton, following Hongkong, is also having its motor accidents. One man and one woman were killed the first two days of the Chinese New Year, in Canton; which in Hongkong, five persons were killed,

and thirteen wounded as a result of a cracker bomb thrown from a hotel verandah blinding the driver of a car which ran into a side-walk full of pedestrians.

Canton is following Shanghai, Peking, and other Chinese ports in having amusement parks. The "New World" in Canton was inaugurated Chinese New Year Day when thousands of Cantonese, including Dr. Wu Ting-fang and others, visited the place. This park is situated in the east part of the city. It is understood that if this is successful, one will be founded in the western suburb.

Frederick W. Stevens, American representative of the new Consortium, with offices at Peking, is spending two weeks in Canton studying local conditions. He will not make a public statement on local conditions affecting the working of the Consortium until he reaches Shanghai upon his return north. Mr. Stevens is being accompanied by Mr. Wang, professor of history at the Government University, Peking.

Many enterprising citizens in Wai-Chao districts, Kwangtung, are interested in the organization of a $100,000 company for the promotion of deep-sea fishing along the coasts near Swatow. The people there seem to realize that the old methods and small junks cannot fully take advantage of the industry offered there. The Civil Governor of Kwangtung will register the company when certain conditions are fulfilled as required by the corporation law.

The Canton government has confirmed the election of Chan Lim Pak, as president and Wong Loo-tong, vice-president, of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Chan is compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Canton and commandant of the Canton City militia. Mr. Wong is a local capitalist and holds interests in some of the best known firms in this city. Their election means victory for the section of Canton merchants who wish to have a progressive leadership.

At the revival service last December in Canton, nearly 2,400 persons signified their intention of joining the Christian Churches. In the last few weeks several hundred applicants have been admitted to the church. More than a hundred employees of the Sincere Department Store became Christians two weeks ago. This store led others in Sunday observance, and many Christian shops are now closing at least half-day in order to enable their members to attend services in local churches.

As many girl applicants for the positions of ticket sellers and conductors in the Canton-Samshui Railroad have shown qualifications for higher service, the managing director is offering some of them places on the administrative staff. Some of those who have applied for positions do not have any intention of actually joining the road, it is understood, as some of them simply had to apply at the request of the Women's Union to show that girls are also demanding employments in other than domestic service in families.

With the view to establishing the authority of the Military government in the Constitutionalist Provinces, the Military government at Canton decided on January 15, 1921, that the Chinese Maritime Customs functioning in these provinces should be subject to its orders and control. Replying to the notification of the Military government, the Inspector-

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SHANGHAI

15-772

General of Customs at Peking has assured the Canton authorities that he acknowledges, as always, the authority of and takes instructions from the Military government.

H. W.

Canton, February 11, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

February 19. Minister Crane indicates that he will resign if U. S. radio contract with China is cancelled.

February 22. Convention of American Chambers of Commerce announced for Shanghai in April.——American Red Cross gives additional half million gold to famine relief.——Peking cabinet considering plan to readjust loans of government in order to stabilize finances.

February 23. Washington cablegram announces American federal incorporation act has passed House.

JAPAN

February 18. Imperial government makes loan of thirty million yen to silk interests.

February 19. Member Japanese Diet accuses countrymen of opium running in South China on extensive scale.

February 22. Japanese make loan to Hunan government bank for $1,200,000, with 1,500.000 piculs of rice as security.

GENERAL

February 17. Premier Briand position said to be weakening because of concessions made to Germany-Paris dispatch says German exports show large gain.

February 18. British interests make accusation that European nations are keeping exchange down to further own position.——Henry P. Fletcher, former Minister to Mexico, mentioned as U. S. Ambassador to Japan.——Pearl Harbor to be enlarged as U. S. naval base.——General Leonard Wood mentioned as next governor of the Philippines.

February 19. Headed by Charles E. Hughes as Secretary of States, Harding is said to have made seven Cabinet selections.——England stands firm for trial of German war criminals.

February 20. Semi-official delegation of America withdraws from Allied Reparation Commission.——Near East Conference to open this week in London.——American State Department making investigation of Japanese mandate for island of Yap.——Lord Milner recommends self-government for Egypt.

February 21. Chita Assembly of Siberian Republic formulating program for government.——Franco-Polish military and commercial agreement near completion.

February 22. France to claim indemnity of sixty-six billion gold marks from Germany—Allied envoys meet with Turkish and Greek representatives to untangle Near East situation.

February 23. Greek gets first hearing at Near East Conference.——Franco-Polish pact signed.

Deep Sea Fishery Company—A company to engage in deep sea fishing has recently been organized in Canton with a capitalization of $100,000. The approval of the government has been obtained.

Moukden Cotton Mill—The officials of Fengtien have organized a company, half official and half civilian, to operate a cotton mill at Moukden. The machinery used is to be of Japanese manufacture, according to recent reports. Official encouragement is being given to cotton growing in the district.

Changchow Cotton Mill—The Changchow cotton mill, which is to be a large one, has been under construction for more than one year. The electric power plant, cotton storage warehouse, repair shop, and residential quarters for the staff will be separate from the mill proper. The electric generator is of Swiss manufacture having a capacity of 650 horse power and is being installed by a Swiss engineer. The milling machinery, including 120,000 spindles, has been ordered from England. The mill will be in operation by next May.

Sungkiang Hosiery Mill—An increase in capitalization has made possible extensions in the activities of the Ya Chen Hosiery Mill of Sunkiang. Site for a new plant has been purchased and machinery ordered from Andersen, Meyer & Co. The company declared a dividend of 40 percent for the year of 1920.

Exportation of Chinese Camphor—Camphor is one of the chief exports of the nation of China, the largest share shipped abroad going to the United States where it is said to be used in the motion picture and photographic industries. Japan takes the next greatest amount. The important producing areas are located near Changsha, Hankow, Kiukiang, Foochow and Canton. A comparative table of the quantity and value of camphor exports since 1913 is given below:

1913	1857 piculs	129,352 taels
1914	1810 ,,	131,574 ,,
1915	1318 ,,	98,075 ,,
1916	2377 ,,	181,673 ,,
1917	3547 ,,	261,918 ,,
1918	5742 ,,	428,074 ,,
1919	23093 ,,	1,595,313 ,,

Industrial Plants at Sunkiang—The Bureau of Industry has compiled a list of industrial plants in Sungkiang, showing the following: Hosiery mills, 18; towel mills, 6; cotton weaving plants, 1; rice mills, 5; woolen weaving plants, 1; lace factories, 1; toy factories, 1; electric light and power plants, 1; telephone plants, 1.

Three Modern Plants for Nantungchow—Three new industrial plants are to be added to those already existing at Nantungchow. A cement plant is to be inaugurated soon on a small scale. A fertilizer plant, with an operating company capitalized at $200,000, is to be opened soon, and the projected M. Y. San sugar refinery has picked the model city as its location.

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SHANGHAI

Sea Dyke at Chinhai—A sea dyke of several hundred feet has been constructed by the San Peh Steamship Company, of which Yu Ya-ching is the director, at Chinhai, Chekiang, in order to open the harbor for small steam vessels. Further plans call for the construction of another 5,000 foot dyke during this year.

Tsinan Interurban Line—As a famine relief measure, a roadbed for an interurban line between Tsinan and Lokow is being laid under the direction of the district magistrate. The project has been under way for some time but has not been developed because of a shortage of funds.

Tinghai Electric Plant—Plans are being made for the enlargement of the electric light and power plant at Tinghai and new machinery will be ordered.

Haichow Port Development—An attempt is being made to realize half a million dollars each from the four surrounding districts of the port of Haichow to carry out the projected development. At present, no work is being done.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The local cotton market since the opening of the year has had a steady tendency with fluctuations of little importance.

On the whole the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectations of extreme

fluctuations and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of a rather narrow market

Yarn.—We make the undertone steady and deliveries are good. Mills have sold well ahead and on account of the heavy drop in silver competition from the outside world continues to be more remote.

The future outlook for the market is more than encouraging, especially so as domestic mills have been approached for new business but they refused to consider same at the present ruling prices. Dealers feel confident that prices cannot decline, as the stocks in the interior marts are nil.

Liverpool, February 15, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot..... 8.21 Pence
" " " March..... 8.79 "
" " " May ..... 9.04 "

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, February 17, 1921.

New York Market :—

March.....13.32 Cents
May .....13.82 "
July.....14.22 "
Spot.....13.65 "

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, February 17, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 315 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March.. " 211 " "
Fine Oomra, March ..... " 256 " "

Market :—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 23.50
Shanghai ..... " 22.00
" M-ginned, ... " 22.50

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures : Quotations have been maintained altho business is infinitesimal. The New York market is dull and prices lower. Unfortunately the Reelers have been unable to obtain financial assistance from the government. It is hoped, however, that the present inactivity will tend to bring cocoon prices down before the new Season opens.

Tsatlees Improved Reel : Remain steady at quotations. There is a little more enquiry for favorite chops, which are offered very sparingly on account of the limited stocks.

Tussahs : Are very firm with enquiries from Japan. Transactions are limited to small parcels. The expected demand from America and Europe has not materialized and consequently Holders have been unable to realize the limits that they anticipated.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1100
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1000
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 900

Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 830
" " " Market Chops... " 800
Tussah Best Chops..... " 470
" Market Chops..... " 450

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, February 23rd, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver has been down to 33d. during the week and at the close is quoted 33⅜d. i.e. 1⅛d. lower than last week. Supported by resales by our local gold dealers of Gold T/T our exchange market ruled steady, but at the close shows signs of closing off from the premiums offered for T/T on London during the week which were in the neighbourhood of 1d. to 2d. above official quotations.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 42,453,000 an increase of Tls 220,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 32,670,000 an increase of $ 1,490,000

Estimated value in Taels Tls. 65,975,000, as against roughly Tls. 42,350,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thurs. Feb. 17	Friday Feb. 18	Sat. Feb. 19	Mon. Feb. 21	Tuesday Feb. 22	Wed. Feb. 23
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/10.354	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/2⅛	3/3
D/Dfts. "	—	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/2⅞	3/3⅛
4m/s "	—	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3	3/3⅛
T/T India	262.083	236	240	243	245	242½	251½
T/T France	1,128.333	860	870	870	880	870	870
T/T N. Y.	72.062	63¾	63¼	63¼	63	62¼	63¼
T/T H'kong	75.416	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
T/T Japan	66.906	76½	75½	75½	75½	77	76
T/T Batavia	219.562	186	186	186	186	183½	186
T/T Straits **Bk's buying rates**	59.885	71	71	71	71	72	71
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/2.187	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/5½	3/6
6m/s " "	—	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½	3/6	3/6½
4m/s " D/P	4/3.437	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/6¾	3/7¼
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,228.333	960	970	970	980	970	970
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	79.062	70⅜	70¼	70¼	70	69¼	70¼
4m/s " Docs	—	71½	71	71	70¾	70	71

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34	34⅜	33⅞	33¾	33	33¾
	G. $ 59½	G. $ 60	G. $ 58½	G. $ 57⅞	G. $ 57½	Holiday
Shanghai Price of GoldBars(weight Tls. 10(Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 359.80	Tls. 356.20	Tls. 355.10	Tls. 352.50	Tls. 358.10	Tls. 360.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.75	71.85	71.9	71.95	71.8625	71.75
Native Bank Rate of Interest(Callmoney)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 53.65
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ⅛ %	New York on London	T/T 388½
" "	4 m/s. 6 ⅛ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3½
" "	6 m/s 6 ⅛ %	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/5½
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/5⅝

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, February 3, to February 7, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Fbe. Tael 1.43 equal $1. Gold.*)

S. S. Amazon Maru, from U.S.A., January 15.

Printed Drills	Pcs.	15
Motor-cars	,,	4
Motor-cycles	,,	3
Scales	,,	15
Typewriters	,,	70
Iron Angles	Pls.	1,109
,, Bars	,,	3,346
,, Bar Ends	,,	788
,, Bolt, Nuts, and Washers	,,	114
,, Croppings	,,	1,193
,, Fish-plates	,,	32
,, Plates	,,	895
,, Rails	,,	2,362
,, Hoops	,,	504
,, Tacks	,,	61
,, Tubes	,,	769
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,933
Acid, Boracic	,,	672
Flour, Corn	,,	120
India-rubber	,,	9
Oil, Unclassed	,,	373
Paints, Unclassed	,,	14
Paper, Blotting	,,	8
,, Colored	,,	66
,, Unclassed	,,	25
Hosiery	,,	27
Ginseng:		
Crude, 1st Quality	Catties	45
Wild	,,	15
Malted Milk	Doz.	872
Cigarettes	Mille	500
Shoes	Pairs	102
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	27,106
Dyes, Aniline ..... Pkgs. 84	Hk.Tls.	9,895

S. S. Cross Keys, from U. S. A., January 14.

Iron Bars	Pls.	1,341
,, Nails, Cut	,,	375
,, Plates	,,	3,731
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	1,481
Paper, Enamelled	,,	42
,, Printing, Calendered	,,	241
,, ,, Unclassed	,,	1,101
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	13,132

S. S. Edmore, January 29.

To Seattle.

Iron, Pig	Pls.	4,200

Foreign Goods.

Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	8

S. S. Tuscan Prince, January 29.

To New York.

Antimony Regulus	Pls.	840
Intestines, Pig	,,	6
Carpets	Pcs.	38

S. S. Agamemnon, from U. S. A., January 17.

Printed Cotton Trouserings	Yds.	17,295
Expanded Metal	Pls.	73
Iron Bars	,,	169
,, Hoops	,,	421
,, Pipes	,,	774
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	86
Iron Galvanized: Sheets	,,	34
Bamboo Steel	,,	383
Zinc Sheets	,,	70
Celluloid Sheets	,,	25
Glue, Cow	,,	337
Gum, Shellac	,,	18
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	,,	2,263
Lard	,,	65
Packing, Rubber	,,	4
Paper, Writing	,,	18
Soap, Bar	,,	26
Soda, Hyposulphite	,,	38
Sugar of Milk	,,	268
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,730
,, Prepared	,,	25
Varnish	,,	32
Files	Doz.	1,290
Milk, Malted	,,	2,060
Oil, Machine	Galls.	340
Varnish	,,	1,749
Bed, Canvas	Pcs.	192
Cameras	,,	4
Clocks	,,	108
Leather, Chamois	,,	168
,, Artificial	,,	11
Motor-cars	Pcs.	25
Motor-trucks	,,	1
Typewriters	,,	27
Shoes	Pairs	100
Slippers	,,	239
Cigarettes	Mille	130,590
Dyes ..... Pkgs. 342	HK. Tls.	61,251
Machinery	,,	109,565

S. S. Tuscan Prince, from U.S.A., January 15.

Clocks	Pcs.	230
Dictaphone	,,	36
Leather, Artificial	,,	11
Motor-cars	,,	14
Tanks	,,	3
Iron and Steel:		
Nails	Pls.	270
Iron and Steel; Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	9
Wire Netting	,,	13
Cheese	,,	6
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	40
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,287
Paints, Unclassed	,,	516
Paper, Cardboard	,,	46
,, Enamelled	,,	32
,, Writing	,,	8
Pitch	,,	84
Starch	,,	40
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	30
Baking Powder	Doz.	64
Canned Meats	,,	441
,, Vegetables	,,	295
Catsup	,,	194
Mirrors	,,	11
Oil, Engine	Galls.	3,429
Paint, Green	,,	72
Paints, Unclassed	,,	3,370
Varnish	,,	1,902
Glass, Window, over 32 oz. in weight per square foot	Sq. ft.	17,322
Glass, Plate, Unclassed	,,	1,823
Cigarettes	Mille	57,030
Cigars	,,	20
Dyes, Aniline	Hk.Tls.	2,196
Machinery	,,	75,571

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New Books and Publications

Responsible History

"A History of the Peace Conference of Paris." Edited by H. W. V. Temperley. Oxford University Press.

AT last we are to have a serious history of the Peace Conference. Keynes wrote a political pamphlet disguised as an economic analysis; Dillon's so-called "inside history" is largely outside gossip; other books on the Conference have been journalistic sketches, at best of only temporary value. And the journalist, censored at Paris, has generally been censorious, critical of food and taxis and prices as well as of delegates and treaties and magnifying his personal discomforts into matters of world importance. Housed at the Majestic or the Crillon, the contributors to the three volumes before us have achieved a wider perspective and a greater detachment and they do not intrude their individual grievances. They have added personal knowledge to a wide documentation, and for some time to come their work will be the standard book of reference for intelligent readers. It has an amplitude, an obvious acquaintance with the subject, and a solid seriousness of purpose and execution which put it in a class by itself. Its chief defect is a certain unwieldiness and confusion of arrangement which indicate changes of plan in the course of preparation.

As first planned, this history was to be a joint Anglo-American enterprise, a monument to the co-operation and good understanding of the two countries, the first product of the Institute of International Affairs, which was organized in June, 1919, by English and American representatives at Paris. Unfortunately, through no fault on the American side, the number of American contributors who could be ready in a hurry soon shrank, and in the three volumes so far issued, out of sixteen writers, the only Americans are Professor James T. Shotwell "of the University of Columbia" *(sic)* and the lamented George Louis Beer, to whom a well-deserved tribute is paid in the preface. He had much to do with the original plan and in a series where nothing is signed his excellent chapter on Africa is the only identifiable American contribution. Perhaps we should add Professor H. D. Hazeltine of the University of Cambridge, an American by birth and training, and it is understood that the American share will be larger in the two volumes still to come. The original scheme was thus incompletely carried out, and the work is more British than was intended. This appears in the point of view at certain places, but the general tone is candid and fair-minded to a degree which it is difficult to achieve.

As regards Germany, while the suffering entailed by the blockade is recognized, there is none of the mushy sentimentality which has grown up in England since the war. The attitude of Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles "damaged the legend that Germany was a regenerated and repentant democracy," yet the German criticisms of the treaty are carefully set before the reader, along with the German hatred of Poland and the evasions of armistice and treaty.

The authors make no sensational disclosures; indeed, they remind us that "we already possess more information about the Congress of Paris than was possessed about the Congress of Vienna half a century after it had completed its labors," and they point out that the records of the Paris Conference, once they become public, will show far more of its actual work than those of any previous assembly.

The problem of the peace is viewed broadly, and the whole first volume is really preliminary, dealing with the end of the war and its effects, the armistice, and the organization and executive working of the Paris Conference.

The second and third volumes are devoted to the German treaty, which is printed in full among the documents of the third volume. In general the territorial arrangements are approved; indeed the measure of their success "is the difficulty which the Germans found in putting forward an effective criticism of them."—*The Literary Review.*

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: Japan and Shantung.

References: Pp. 637-638.

Questions: 1. What conclusions can be drawn from the conduct of the Japanese administration at Tsingtau towards schools, religious societies, newspapers, etc.? 2. Is a government responsible for the practices of companies which mint and circulate unauthorized coins? 3. What is the latest action on the part of the Japanese resident in Tsinan? 4. How many troops has Japan along the Tsinanfu-Tsingtau Railway? 5. Do the facts given indicate an increased aggressiveness on the part of the Japanese in Shantung?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: "Labor Saving Devices"

References: Pp. 637-638.

Questions: 1. How is the introductory idea in this article applied to "moral" considerations? 2. What is meant by "standardization"? 3. What inconveniences would be removed by a standardized coinage in China? 4. What is the necessary condition upon which a standardized coinage depends? 5. Would it be better to have one-price stores, thus eliminating bargaining? 6. What is the custom in Western countries in this respect? 7. Is there a practical suggestion here for those who wish to further China's progress in economics and business?

Topic 2: Kuomintang Rule in Kwantung

References: Pp. 641-642.

Questions: 1. For how long has there been an established government in Kwantung under the Citizens' Party? 2. By what measures has the government been demilitarized? 3, Is there actually more self-government now in Canton than formerly? 4. What offices have been abolished? 5. What steps are being taken to promote industry and commerce? 6. How has the public treasury suffered from the law prohibiting gambling? 7. Is this a good law in spite of that fact? 8. Are there forms of taxation in China at present which should be abolshed because the revenue they bring in is not proportionate to the inconvenience they cause? 9. Has the Kuomintang Party been altogether successful? 10. Was the Kwantung Provincial Assembly justified in ousting four of its members? 11, Has a minority party rights that ought to be respected in a representative government?

Topic 3: The Present Position in China.

References: Pp.650-652.

Questions: 1. Who is the writer of this article? 2. To what characteristics does he attribute the survival of the Chinese people as a nation? 3. Does he think the situation in China today a discouraging one? 4. What views are expressed in the statement of M. Painleve? 5. What is meant by the reference to China's lack of "scientific atmosphere"? 6. What is meant by the remark that China is "a civilization rather than a nation"? 7. Is it inconsistent to say that China can be "extensively decentralized" and at the same time "one and indivisible"? 8. What are the views of Dr. Reinsch on this subject?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Untouched Resources of Manchuria

References: Pp. 642-646.

Use a good map in studying this article. Questions: 1. Is the writer of this article one who can speak with good authority? 2. What are the staple agricultural products of Manchuria? Is there much forest land in Manchuria? In what parts? 3. What opportunities are afforded for the development of lumbering, mining, farming, stock raising? 4. Are many of these industries in the hands of foreigners? 5 What practical suggestions has the development of the resources of Manchuria (pp.644-646)?

Topic 2: The Consortium Agreement

References: Pp.639-640.

Questions: 1. When and where was the Consortium agreement made? 2. What nationalities are represented in the agreement, and what banking organizations are the parties to it? 3. To whom will the Consortium make loans and under whose guarantee? 4. What objections have arisen in the minds of Chinese regarding this agreement, and what assurances have been given by the American representatives? 5. Do the banking groups who form the Consortium have the diplomatic support of their respective governments? 6. What reasons are given in the text of the agreement for its formation? 7. Upon what terms may the membership of each group be decreased or increased? (Art. 1) 8. What kinds of loans will the Consortium make? (Art.3) 9. Will the four groups be bound always to act *as a unit*? (Art.4). 10. How long is the Agreement to remain in force.

Topic 3: The Chinese Bankers Assert Themselves

References: Pp. 646-650.

Questions: 1. What is the Peking Bankers' Association? 2. What significant influence does it have? 3. Is the condition of the Peking government one of financial bankruptcy? 4. In what respects have things recently taken a turn for the better? 5. What demands have the Peking Bankers' Association been making of the Minister of Finance? 6. What difficulties stand in the way of any loan with the foreign Consortium at present? 7. Who is the present Ministor of Finance? 8. For what purposes is money chiefly needed by the Peking government? 9. What is the policy of the Peking Bankers? 10. Is their influence a good one? What ideas are stated in the editorial from the "Bankers Magazine"? 11 What is the Chinese Banking Group, or "native Consortium"? Explain its relation to the foreign Consortium. 12 What is meant by "watching the government"?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

February 21, 1921, Cause No. 1097, Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine National Bank; on motion for continuance.

" 23, " " " 665, In re guardianship of Rosamond Frame; on motion for allowancy and for sale of property.

" 23, " " " 1225, Romero v. Romero; testimony taken of plaintiff and Dr. Petit; submitted.

" 23, " " " 874, Doong Nyi Benevolent association v Grew; testimony of Sin Tsze Yang completed; argued and submitted.

" 24, " " " 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corporation; continued at request of both parties.

" 24, " " " 1297, In re Quintin Paredes' application for admission to bar; on report of examining commiteee.

" 24, " " " 1298 In re Merle Royce Walker's application for admission to bar, on report of examining committee.

UNITED STATES vs. HOMER MERRIT DARKE.

(Cause No. 1214; filed December 11, 1920.)

SYLLABUS.

1. **EVIDENCE:** CIRCUMSTANCES. In order to convict on circumstantial evidence the circumstances must be such as to exclude every other reasonable hypothesis.

2. ID.: ID.: RULE APPLIED. Where a Chinese is thrown overboard in the Yangtse River at Hankow less than 150 feet from the river bank in the midst of about 50 sampans, and with a chance of swimming ashore notwithstanding rough weather, such circumstances alone will not justify a finding that the victim was drowned.

3. **ASSAULT.** One who seizes another without provocation and holds him over a ship rail from which he falls into the water is guilty of assault, "with intent to do bodily harm and without just cause and excuse."

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esq., United States District Attorney for the prosecution.

Paul Myron Linebarger, Esq., for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.

The accused, a cook in the United States Navy, serving on the ship Elcano, is charged with the crime of murder in that

> "on or about the 4th day of September, A. D. 1920, while the said ship was anchored in the Yangtse River near the city of Hankow, China, within the jurisdiction of this Court did feloniously, unlawfully and wilfully, and with malice aforethought, assault by laying hands on and picking up and throwing overboard into the Yangtse River and there-by causing the death of, one Chang Tsu Tsao ( ) a citizen of China and by occupation a cobbler."

The accused was placed under arrest by the naval authorities but subsequently, on the ground that they were without jurisdiction to try him for murder, they surrendered him to the civil authorities and this Court being established by the same sovereignty as the naval courts has now exclusive jurisdiction.[1] The offense is charged to have been committed "near the city of Hankow" and therefore presumably in the consular district of Hankow but the place of trial by this Court is not limited to the Consular District where the circumstances arose, even in civil cases,[2] and the provision[3] invoked by defendant's counsel is inapplicable to criminal cases. Later the accused waived any claim to trial at Hankow altho the authorities offered to assist him in seeking witnesses there if desired.

It appears that the Chinese in question had boarded the ship in order to collect some money due him and accosted the accused for that purpose. The latter then seized the Chinese and lifted him up, according to the Government's principal witness, over the ship's rail and dropped him into the river. According to the accused himself he held the Chinese inside the rail and the rocking of the ship caused him to let go. According to another witness the accused had said just previously that he would throw the Chinese overboard for twenty cents but the accused

1. Grafton v. U. S., 206 U. S. 333, 51 L. ed. 1084

2. Newman's Gesellschaft vs. Zimmerman, 1 Extraterritorial Cases 500,507.

3. U. S. Rev. Stats., Sec. 4085.

(Before the Commissioner)

February 16, Cause No. 1287, Hussin v. Robert Dollar Co.; testimony taken of witnesses Hussin, Eisler, Ismail and Ah.

" 17, " " 1287, Hussin v. Robert Dollar Co.; testimony taken of witnesses Palmer, Eisler, Proudfoot and Groot.

" 17, " " 1299, U. S. v. Pitts; testimony taken of witnesses Wilson and defendant.

" 17, " " 1301, In re Coroner's Inquest over Albert E. Childs; testimony taken of Gauntlett, Maloney, Holt, McColl and McMichael.

Judgments and Orders:

February 21, 1921, Cause No. 1097, Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine National Bank; continued pending negotiations for settlement.

" 23, " " " 665, In re Guardianship of Rosamond Frame; order regarding sale of property.

" 24, " " " 1225, Romero v. Romero; decree.

February 24, 1921, Cause No. 1297, In re Quintin Paredes' application for admission to bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.

" " " " " 1298, In re Merle Royce Walker's application for admission to bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.

(By the Commissioner)

February 17. Cause No. 1287, Hussin v Robert Dollar Co.; judgment for defendant.

February 17. Cause No. 1299, U. S. v Pitts; committed for trial to U. S. Court for China.

(By Coroner's Jury)

February 18. Cause No. 1301, In re Coroner's Inquest over Albert E. Childs; verdict of death by accident.

Miscellaneous Filings:

February 18, 1921, Cause No. 845, In re Estate of Donald Preston; affidavit.

" 18, " " " 1300, Geo. L. Shaw vs. George Bronson Rea & Patrick Gallagher; petition; summons issued.

states that another sailor made a wager of that amount that the accused would not throw him overboard.

According to the prosecution's principal witness the spot where the victim fell was less than 150 feet from the shore and there were about 50 sampans abreast of the ship. No witness is produced who saw what became of the victim. When the same witness looked over the rail the Chinese was not visible and no trace of him was found. A boat was lowered a couple of hours later and the river dragged. The weather was stormy and the water rough, but the same witness expressed the opinion that a good swimmer could have reached the shore.

There is, consequently, no direct evidence of the victim's death. Any finding to that effect must be based upon evidence that is purely circumstantial. Now circumstantial evidence will support a finding of death [4] but the circumstances must be such as to exclude every other reasonable hypothesis. [5] Can we find that it is not a reasonable hypothesis that the victim might have succeeded in swimming 150 feet or have been rescued by a sampan boatman? In view of the prosecution's evidence just mentioned we do not think we would be justified in so finding. We may believe such a result improbable and surmise that it did not occur but the *corpus delicti* can be proved neither by probabilities nor surmises.

If we are unable to find from the evidence that the victim is dead, the accused cannot of course be convicted of murder, but it does not follow that there can be no conviction of a lesser crime. [6] By defendant's own admission he is guilty of an assault. The Chinese was on the ship for a lawful purpose and was conducting himself peaceably and properly. Without any suggestion of provocation the accused seized him and held him in a dangerous position several minutes. Whether he was held over the rail

4. In re Dadisman's Will, I Extraterritorial Cases, 650.
5. U. S. v. Osete, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 782; U. S. v. Reyes, 3 Philippine, 3.
6. U. S. Rev. Stats., Sec. 1035.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CHANGSHA, CHINA

In re Estate of
LEWIS RAY JORDAN,
Deceased.

Estate No. 1
NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Ray Jordan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned at Changsha, China, on or before August 6, 1921, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

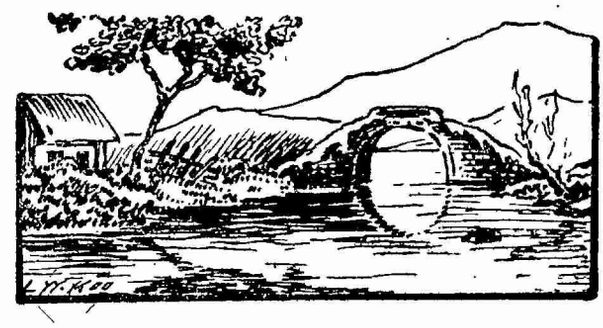
C. D. MEINHARDT
American Vice-Consul in Charge, Ex Officio Judge, Administering the Estate.

January 20, 1921.

February 19, 1921, Cause No. 1197, In re Estate of Geo. W. Sayles; inventory.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1301, In re Coroner's Inquest over Albert E. Childs, deceased; summons; oath.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1302, U. S. vs. Brown; complaint; warrant.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1197, In re Estate of Geo. W. Sayles; affidavit of publication.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 491, In re Estate of James Walter Lambuth; affidavit of publication.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1241, In re Estate of Nils J. Friedstrom; deposition.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1303, Dvoira B. Neugent vs. Robert F. Neugent; petition; summons issued.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 988, In re Estate of Geo. E. Krienke; heir's receipt.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1304, U. S. vs. Thomas Hagan; complaint.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1196, H. V. Bernard et al vs. MacPherson, Fenstemaker, Whitehouse Co. defendant's brief.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 969, In re Hornbuckle's Estate; affidavits of heir's identity.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1297, In re admission to bar Quintin Paredes; motion.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1300, Shaw v. Rea at al; motion for severance.

or inside of it the situation while the ship was tossing in the storm was a perilous one. And while the accused does not appear to have been impelled by a murderous motive and had no occasion for malice toward the victim he nad been drinking the night before and was wholly reckless in what he did. We must, therefore, find him guilty of assault "with intent to do bodily harm and without just cause or excuse". He is accordingly sentenced to a term of imprisonment for two years to date from his incarceration by the naval authorities on September 4, the unexpired portion to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, as soon as the accused can be transferred there, aud to pay a fine of five hundred dollars United States currency with subsidiary imprisonment, according to law, in case of non-payment, and the costs of this prosecution.

7. Federal Penal Code Sec. 276.



Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from November 21 to November 30, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	194948	915072	294	1110314	106197	.....	22056182	.....	346910	-1.57	3630410	185118	.....	5.10
Peking-Mukden	416694	438089	40976	895759	299145	.....	21153610	4077155	.....	19.28	3237771	144640	.....	4.21
Tientsin-Pukow	179595	300990	28253	508838	127729	.....	13565218	1005361	.....	7.41	2634954	295282	.....	11.23
Peking-Suiyuan	36006	121383	3285	160674	12736	.....	4944299	916182	.....	18.53	861702	83252	.....	9.39
Shanghai-Nanking	114613	65658	4801	185072	29766	.....	5671255	516347	.....	9.10	1410058	.....	10684	-0.76
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	53155	24103	1039	78297	10046	.....	2741666	377544	.....	13.80	740449	105678	.....	14.28
Cheng-Tai	22044	86931	2733	111708	.....	36948	3542474	638832	.....	18.03	633120	29724	.....	4.69
Canton-Kowloon	27456	2706	700	30862	.....	7599	898825	19192	.....	2.14	238885	.....	6482	-2.72
Kirin-Changchun	59332	100710	791	160833	107014	.....	1946006	269970	.....	13.87	299184	.....	24962	-8.01
Taokow-Chinghua	5008	25248	649	30905	3416	.....	951693	75244	.....	7.91	218751	9839	.....	4.49
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1493	9038	.....	10531	.....	8892	321998	.....	345889	-107.42	80296	.....	115196	-143.40
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy			83	83	12083	444	12897		13778	-106.90	2343		3289	-140.04
Kaifeng-Honan	25597	30309	1080	56986	42100	.....	1401019	97714	.....	6.98	270941	13234	.....	5.27
Wuchang-Changsha	25963	55643	.....	81606	.....	.....	1223225	91136	.....	7.47	306101	126067	.....	41.19
Ssu-Tao	6454	6790	228	13472	.....	6911	653343	63202	.....	9.67	106931	9704	.....	9.07
TOTAL	1168358	2182670	84912	3435940	689438	.....	81083719	7441302	.....	9.16	13671896	841925	.....	-4.9

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications